INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 146— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA AND CAWNPORE.

A MISLEADING A. P. REPORT

How The Mistake Arose

(From Our Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, June 22.

Cawnpore City was astir yesterday with the news that Mahatma Gandhi was coming here to-day, as the Associated Press had circulated to the papers the said news from their Cawnpore correspondent. Everybody drew a sigh of relief in the hope that the Gandhi Seva Samiti signboard dispute would now be settled. People could be seen asking their friends whether it was a fact that Gandhiji was coming here so unexpectedly, but they were very much disappointed when Congressmen denied the truth of the report.

On enquiry it was learnt that one Mr. Gandhi, the sole agent for the Bhalla Shoe Factory sent a telegram to their Cawnpore Agents that he was coming here. The Associated Press Correspondent hearing of it took it into his head to circulate the news that Mahatma Gandhi, Congress "Dictator," was coming.

MISCHIEVOUS AND MISLEADING

Mr. Jog in the course of an interview in this connection stated that it was not the only news from the Cawnpore Correspondent of the Associated Press that was baseless. He referred to the report in which it was stated that he had had his resignation accepted by the Executive of the Cawnpore Town Congress Committee of which he was alleged to be the vice-President. He said the report was mischievous and misleading as the fact was that he had never been on the Executive of the said Committee for the last five years. He concluded: "This year in appreciation of my humble services during the Civil Disobedience movement, I was offered the vice-Presidentship. I thanked the electors for their confidence in me, but respectfully declined the offer. My sole aim in doing so is that I might show to all that one can do work even though remaining outside the Executive. The question of resignation did not arise."

STOP PRESS

BRITAIN'S WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT TO HOOVER.

LONDON, June 22.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonald said that Government cordially welcomed the striking declaration made by Mr. Hoover. They desired at once to state that they subscribed wholeheartedly to its principle and were prepared to co-operate in elaboration of details with a view to giving it practical effect without delay.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George associated themselves with Mr. MacDonald's statement.—Reuter.

NO POSTPONEMENT OF F. S. COMMITTEE.

LONDON, June 22.

In the Commons, Mr. Benn replied in negative to Mr. Bracken who asked if he would consider the advisability of postponing the Federal Structure Committee meeting until those Indian Princes who had recently condemned the proposed Federal Constitution had accepted the principle of Federation.

Mr. Day asked if Mr. Benn was able to state whether Gandhiji had definitely indicated his intention of attending the Round Table Conference.

Replying in the negative, Mr. Benn said that invitations had not yet been issued.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

Mr. Benn added in reply to a query whether the Round Table Conference had been postponed, that the situation was the same as was stated in the Communique on 29th May.

Mr. Benn said that he was not yet able to make a statement regarding the carrying out of the Round Table Conference's proposals for Burma.—Reuter.

HOOVER'S LEAD TO THE WORLD.

His Message Means End Of Stand-Aloof Policy

FINANCE MEMBER ON MORATORIUM.

Indian Businessman Suggests Release Of America's Locked-Up Gold.

SIMLA, June 22.

The Hon. Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, interviewed by the Associated Press regarding President Hoover's announcement of a moratorium said:

"The announcement is of immense importance. It is the best piece of world news since the end of the war. It means that America, with her unique power to help, and in spite of her temptations to remain detached, has recognised that the world to-day needs international co-operation and that the prosperity of each depends on the prosperity of all. It is easy to talk on these lines, but the President of the United States was perhaps the only man in the world with effective power to act. He has acted. His message means "business." He has given a lead to which the world ought to respond with gratitude and new hope."—A.P.

SRI KIKABHAI'S VIEWS.

BOMBAY, June 22.

The following statement was made by Sir Kikabhai Premchand on President Hoover's proposal:—

It may be too early to express a definite view since the offer is only tentative and full details are not available. However, the announcement by President Hoover of the offer to the debtor countries of one year's moratorium for the payment of all debts due to the United States is indeed a generous gesture, although I believe that in order to relieve the world of the severe economic distress at least five years' moratorium should have been declared. The economic depression is so acute that temporary relief measures will not go far enough and what are actually required are long term gold loans to the various nations. If America releases a portion of the locked up gold reserves in addition to a moratorium of the sort, announced, not only will the debtor countries benefit but America will gain no less, since the world is so indissolubly interconnected economically. It is unthinkable that American trade should be booming with almost the whole world suffering acutely from economic slump. If the moratorium should mean higher prices and revival of trade, India would be the first to benefit, were it not for local politics which for the present seems to loom large and needs statesmanship on both sides. The announcement has already had a psychological effect on local government securities, cotton and silver markets which are all higher in price.

I believe Mr. Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, who was recently in the United States must be partly responsible for this action on the part of the United States Government.—A.P.

Britain Surprised.

LONDON, June 22.

Reuter learns that President Hoover's proposals have caused surprise in responsible British quarters which did not expect American decision on the European situation until the conclusion of Mr. Stimson's European tour at the end of the month.

Nevertheless the development is heartily welcomed and is regarded as indicating United States' departure from the attitude of aloofness on European questions, and it is hoped that it foreshadows the policy of co-operation in the reconstruction of Europe.

The next step is expected to be a full exchange of views between the European Governments concerned.

Mr. Henderson will doubtless utilise for this purpose his visits to Paris and Berlin on 15th July and 17th July respectively.

Mr. MacDonald will make a statement in this connection in the House of Commons this afternoon. —Reuter.

What U. S. A. May Realise

In an interview to the Associated Press on President Hoover's offer of Moratorium for debt settlements, Sir Osborne Smith, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India said:—

The proposal of the United States of America, for a 12 months' Moratorium for debts incurred by reason of the War is very welcome news and will afford a much needed breathing space to all debtors and particularly to Germany whose economic depression is perhaps more acute than of any of the other warring countries and whose default in the near future was predicted. At the same time I cannot see that much recovery can be achieved in a year—a three or five years respite would have given everyone a much more optimistic outlook.

WHAT U. S. A. MAY REALISE.

If the Moratorium induces an upward trend in commodity prices and a revival in international trade, the U. S. A. as the world's creditor, may yet realise that it is in the common interests of herself and all others that debts should be cancelled or revised in relation to commodity prices.

INEQUITABLE.

It seems to me inequitable that with index figures fifty per cent below what they were, or to put it in another way, with gold fifty per cent more valuable than when the debt settlements were arrived at, that payments should be inflexible.

INCREASED BUYING POWER.

It is hoped that President Hoover's suggestion will not find strenuous opposition in his own country. Its adoption should be beneficial to the world generally and to primary producing countries such as India in particular, in asmuch as the increased buying power created should enable us to dispose of surplus stocks of rice, wheat, cotton, groundnuts and other agricultural products.—A. P.

CAWNPORE SEVA SAMITI SIGNBOARD.

HINDUS TO APPOINT SHAUKAT ALI AS SOLE ARBITRATOR.

Muslims Object To Gandhiji's Appointment

(From Our Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, June 22.

The Gandhi Seva Samiti Signboard controversy is now expected to be solved as both the Hindu and Muslim communities seem to have come to realise how much harm is being done, due to the 'impasse.'

Mr. Hoon, M.L.A., is trying his utmost in this connection, as some time back, it was rumoured that the Hindus would agree to Mahatma Gandhi's appointment as the sole arbitrator. Muslims in a meeting at Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain's residence, decided that it was not proper to appoint Gandhiji as the sole arbitrator and suggested that a board be appointed consisting of four Hindus and four Muslims, presided over by either Pandit Sunderlal, Mr. V.N. Mehta, Commissioner, Allahabad Division, or Mr. Gavin Jones. Hindus then, decided in a meeting that such boards have already proved useless and that the matter should be left to some one man.

GANDHIJI NOT WANTED.

Again, the name of Gandhiji was put forward by the Hindus. The leading Muslims said, they had no personal objections, but they, in accordance with the wishes of their community, wanted Maulana Shaukat Ali also to be there with Gandhiji.

The Hindus have not replied so far, but a section of them is inclined to have Maulana Shaukat Ali as the sole arbitrator. The view is expected to satisfy both the communities and it is hoped the controversy would end there very soon.

B. P. C. C. Council Votes Confidence In Its Office-Bearers

The following communique has been issued by the General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

At the meeting of the Council of Management of the Bombay P. C. C. held on Monday evening, a resolution was moved condemning the action of the Office-bearers in issuing a Press Statement in regard to the writings in "Hindustan and Praja-Mitra." After some discussion the resolution was thrown out only 2 members voting for it and 11 against.

PT. JAWAHARLAL IN DELHI

Enthusiastic Reception Accorded.

NEW DELHI, June 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this morning from Allahabad. The local Congress Committee accorded him an enthusiastic reception at the railway station, whence he drove off to Dr. Ansari's residence. It will be recalled that he has been appointed the sole arbitrator to decide the Delhi Congress Committee election dispute in which connection he is here. He will address a public meeting to-morrow evening.—A.P.

MUSLIM UNITY TALKS END IN DEADLOCK.

Dr. Ansari's Offer Rejected.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE BROKEN OFF.

SIMLA, June 22.

A deadlock has been definitely established in the discussions for an agreement among the Muslim leaders. Shortly after noon today the Delhi Muslim Conference section passed a resolution not to carry on negotiations with the Lucknow Muslim section any further on the ground that the latter refused to accept the offer of a modified formula providing for the continuance of separate electorates for five years followed by a referendum on the introduction of joint electorates and further on the ground that it had failed to suggest a formula alternative to the one suggesting automatic joint electorates. The official text of the resolution is not available.—A. P.

NO COMPROMISE ON JT. ELECTORATE

Dr. Ansaris Bold Stand

SIMLA, June 22.

The deadlock among the Muslims over Joint versus Separate electorates continues, inspite of midnight conversations between the two groups of leaders and the Nawab of Bhopal. As matters stand this morning, no settlement appears likely, unless either party yields completely to the other, as the differences are still fundamental. The Lucknow Nationalist Muslim school of thought headed by Dr. Ansari stands steadfastly for automatic joint electorate and would agree to no other formula. This has placed some difficulties in the way of the Delhi Muslim Conference school which is led by Sir Mahomed Shafi and Moulana Shaukat Ali, as they had several formulae but none for automatic joint electorates as demanded by the Ansari Party. Yesterday in the morning, they were offering a formula which favoured the continuance of separate electorates for ten years, with a provision that at the end of the decade, the position should be reviewed by way of a referendum. But the stubbornness of the Ansari group for automatic joint electorates compelled them to do some hard thinking, as they are keen on some agreement.

CHANGE IN TERM.

A separate meeting was held with the Nawab Ismail Khan in the Chair, and the result was that they modified their terms by reducing the period of the continuance of separate electorates from ten to five years, with the proviso that at the end of that period, there should be a referendum and if the referendum proved that two thirds of the elected Muslims members of provincial councils did not object, then joint electorates would be introduced. Still, the Ansari Party is wedded to immediate joint electorates. The differences being thus fundamental, another discussion has been arranged for the forenoon to-day, at which the Nawab of Bhopal, Dr. Ansari, and Moulana Shaukat Ali will be the principal participants. Though it is difficult to forecast further tendencies of any one group, decision either way must be reached before this evening, as some members of both the groups are anxious to leave Simla.—A. P.

Fears Of Deadlock At Simla

SIMLA, June 21.

It transpires that the formula presented by the All Parties Muslim Conference regarding separate electorates was for five years and not three.

The Nationalist Muslims did not favour this formula. They were to have submitted alternative scheme later in the evening. Meanwhile, despite the best efforts continuance of the deadlock is feared.—A. P.

FINDLAY SHIRRAS AGAIN!

No Admission To Youth Leaguers

BECAUSE THEY TOOK PART IN C. D. MOVEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, June 22.

Principal Shirras of Gujarat College has again come into limelight. He refused Sjt. Rohit Mehta, Jayanti Dalal, Raman Gandhi and four others admission on the ground that they had taken active part in the last struggle.

Sjt. Rohit and others who saw the Principal to-day in this connection had a long discussion when the Principal put forward many reasons. It is said that during the conversation the Principal said in effect that they were fools to join the struggle.

Post-Graduates were refused admission on the ground that no classes were to be conducted though some of them have been admitted.

The situation is already tense. Mahatmaji who takes interest in this matter, has been wired. Developments are awaited with keen interest.

DELHI "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

NO INCREASE IN COUNSEL'S FEES.

NEW DELHI, June 22.

It is understood that the local Government has refused the request of the accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case to increase the Defence Counsels fees from Rs. 128 to Rs. 232.—A. P.

DELHI "CONSPIRACY" CASE ADJOURNED.

DELHI, June 22.

On the accused persons again absenting themselves, the Delhi Conspiracy Case has been adjourned.—A. P.

ALLEGED POLICE THREAT TO A BARRISTER AND SON

A Jubbulpore Incident.

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, June 22.

The Jubbulpore public is very much agitated over the attitude of the Police against Mr. P.C. Dutt, Bar-at-Law, and his son Mr. Walter Dutt, a well-known scientist. It is alleged that on the 10th instant when Mr. Dutt returned after the funeral of his wife who was a European lady, the police entered his compound and threatened to arrest both father and son.

Mr. Dutt had, consequently, to leave the locality. The Deputy Commissioner having refused to interfere, telegrams have been sent to the Local Government and further developments are awaited. Associated Press telegrams have been withheld.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET JULY.
New York, June 22.

Previous Closing Rate	8.89
To-day's Opening Rate	9.42
Difference	plus .53
To-day's Closing Rate	9.58
Difference	plus .69
Broach Expectation J./A.	190
Broach Expectation A./M.	204

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY.
Liverpool, June 22.

Previous Closing Rate	4.71
To-day's Opening Rate	5.09
Difference	plus .38
To-day's Closing Rate	5.03
Difference	plus .32

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, June 22.

Silver Ready	13-13/16
Higher	1-5/16
Silver Forward	13-13/16
Higher	1-5/16

Tone of Market:—Advanced owing to bear covering. Market uncertain.

BOMBAY PRICES.
Bombay, June 22.

1st Settlement	44 14 0
2nd Settlement	44 11 0

THE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

Government Of India's Representatives

SIMLA, June 22.

The following communique is issued:—

The representatives of India at the September Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will be: the Hon. Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, Khan Bahadur Diwan Abdul Hamid and Sir Denys De S. Bray, with Sir Jehangir Cooverjee Coyajee, Rao Bahadur Sir Annepu Patro and D. L. K. Hyder as substitute delegates.—A.P.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Sir C. P. R. Iyer Appointed Member.

SIMLA, June 22.

The following communique is issued:—

The Hon. Sir B. L. Mitter having been selected as Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, K.C.I.E., will be appointed as temporary Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council during his absence. Sir Mitter expects to hand over charge about the end of the first week in August.—A.P.

"SHIP OF FEDERATION WILL START ON ITS VOYAGE."

Sir Mirza Ismail's Reply To Patiala.

(From Our Correspondent).
BANGALORE, June 22.

When additional grant was asked for, under general administration to meet the expenses incurred by the Mysore Delegation to London Conference, discussion arose on the future of the Conference, and the part Mysore would play. Many members referred to the Patiala Scheme.

Sir Mirza Ismail speaking said that personally he did not anticipate any departure from the main recommendations of the Federal Structure Committee. He thought that despite Patiala, there would be a Federation, whether some States came into line or not.

"The ship of Federation will start on its voyage," he added.

Many non-officials urged on Sir Mirza to strive his best to secure direct representation at the Conference. All the members expressed satisfaction that Mysore was not going to back from Federation.

DACOITY AND MURDER.

Ezhuva Killed And Daughter Injured.

(From Our Correspondent).
CALICUT, June 22.

A gruesome midnight dacoity and murder is reported from Kottarakkara, when twelve dacoits entered the house of an Ezhuvo, hoping to loot. They murdered the Ezhuva with a crowbar, and hurt the legs of a 20-year old girl.

The police have arrested eight dacoits.

EARNINGS OF STATE RAILWAYS

SIMLA, June 22.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State Railways from the 1st April to the 6th June 1931, amount to Rs. 16.65 crores or Rs. 253 lakhs less than the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 298 lakhs less than the corresponding period of 1929-30.—A. P.

DRUNKARDS SLAP POLICEMAN

Disappointed Bridegroom's Suicide.

(From Our Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, June 22.

Some sensation was created near the Parade last evening when three drunkards belaboured a constable controlling the traffic at the crossing. It is stated that the three men well-drunk, were going in a tonga at Parade crossing. The constable controlling the traffic named Sripatsingh asked the tonga to halt. The drunkards alighted from the tonga immediately and began slapping the constable who first attempted to get hold of his spear, but being unable to do so, he whistled. Immediately policemen and armed guards arrived on the scene and saved the constable on duty. Two of the drunkards made good their escape, while the third one whose name is said to be Madan Mohan, was arrested.

The police are busy investigating a case of suicide committed last night. It is said that a poor Hindu was engaged to be married through some people, who had promised to get it done on receipt of some money. The former paid the sum, but when all preparations were complete, he was asked to pay another sum of Rs. 150 which he could not do. In his desperation, he committed suicide.

All-England Lawn Tennis.

LONDON, June 22.

In first round of All-England Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon to-day Nigel Sharpe beat Cochet 6/1, 6/3, 6/2.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED in Ahmedabad, YOUNG MAN, strong in English, to work as Agent. Starting salary Rs. 50. Two months' probation. Particulars on application. Apply stating age, qualification. etc., Box No. 1016, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5291

WANTED for an Up-country Cotton Mill, an experienced and well qualified CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Apply with full details and copies of Certificates, stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 1015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5288

WANTED—Gujrati knowing GRADUATES for Vanita Vishram English School. Voluntary Gujrati will be preferred. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A R5289

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply C. M. O., MANGROL, Kathiawar.
3170

WANTED—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE B.P.N.A. preferred. Apply stating terms and qualifications to C. M. O. MANGROL, Kathiawar.
A 3168

WANTED—AGENT on commission for SANITARY FITTINGS and BUILDING MATERIALS, all of the best ITALIAN make. Only practical, influential persons with excellent references need apply between 4 to 6 p.m. to suit No. 25, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 3180

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner or your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

EARN THOUSANDS MONTHLY through PROFESSOR SHROFF'S forecasts of shares Broach Cotton and one sure NEW YORK COTTON FIGURE, opposite Pigeonstand, Mint Road.
P R5285

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—One 40 K. W. 230 Volts D. C. and one 16 K. W. 230 Volts DYNAMO of Siemens Bros. and Metropolitan Vickers make respectively in thorough working order. For particulars please see or write to: GORDHAN MILLS, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.
N 3185

WANTED— An economical STEAM ENGINE and BOILER of 175 B.H.P. Apply to:—THE STANDARD TILE & CLAY WORKS, LTD., P.O. FEROKE, (South Malabar).
N 3186

Loan

GENTLEMAN WANTS Rs. 2,000 for one year. Interest at 12-1/2 per cent. P. A. payable monthly. Apply Box No. 1013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R5283

Books & Stamps.

WITH CYCLISTS ROUND THE WORLD—The book of adventures of the Parsi Globe Cyclists. 425 pages. 65 illustrations. Available from all Booksellers.
L R5292

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Loss of Policy No. 56822 on the life of Mr. KHIMCHAND CHHAGANLAL DOSHI, c/o Messrs. Doshi Bros., Richey Road, opposite Kothari's Pole, Ahmedabad, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers
7, Council House St.,
Calcutta.
3184.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 732 of 1931.

Messrs. BHUTAJI RAICHAND AND CO. ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
ABDUL KARIM MAHOMED UMER SURAIYA ... Defendant.
To.
ABDUL KARIM MAHOMED UMER SURAIYA.
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit to recover from you Rs. 4.503/- with interest on Rs. 2,099/- and costs. You are HEREBY SUMMONED to appear in Court on the 15th day of July 1931 and TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance, the suit will be heard and determined exparte.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1931

Yours truly,
VRAJLAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3187

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 5,000 BAGS PORTLAND CEMENT UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd June, 1931 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) Alexandra Dock the under mentioned Bags of Portland Cement marked Portland, R. R. R., Cement.

1000 Bags ex. s. s. "Shunko Maru" of 25-2-31.
1000 Bags ex. s. s. "Honolulu Maru" of 16-3-31.
1000 Bags ex. s. s. "Sumatra Maru" of 30-3-31.
1000 Bags ex. s. s. "Kaga Maru" of 1-4-31.
1000 Bags ex. s. s. "Hamburg Maru" of 8-4-31.

The sale is subject to a reserve price.

It is a condition of sale that the shipping marks upon each bag of cement shall be effaced to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs by the buyer or buyers at his or their expense prior to removal of the goods from the Docks.

A deposit of 25 per cent in Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great Racing Comedy
THE SPORT OF KINGS
featuring
LESLIE HENSON
A Laugh from start to finish.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE LOCKED DOOR
featuring
ROD LA ROQUE and BARBARA STANWICK
A Woman's Fight for her Honour.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 p.m.
RADIO'S SUPER SPECTACLE
DIXIANA
featuring BEBE DANIELS, BERT WHEELER, ROBT WOOLSEY.

OPERA HOUSE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The American Singer, Dancer and Musician.
RAGINI DEVI
with CINEMA.

PATHE CINEMA 6-30 & 10.
THE GREATEST TRAIN SMASH EVER SCREENED.
GLENN TRYON
IN
THE MIDNIGHT SPECIAL
ALL TALKING THRILLER
Also
GEORGE SYDNEY & CHARLIE MURRAY
IN
ALL EXCITED
ALL TALKING COMEDY.
AND
MICKEY MOUSE

RIALTO TALKIES TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
Lamington Road.
WESTERN ELECTRIC TALKIE EQUIPMENT.
JEANETTE MACDONALD & REGINALD DENNY
IN THE FOX TALKING COMEDY OF MODERN LOVE.
OH FOR A MAN!
He came to steal and stayed to Love. She awoke from a dream and he was the reality.
DON'T MISS THE GAYEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON, IT PUTS THE FIZZ IN SOPHISTICATION
—ALSO—
THE COMPLETE SOUND RECORD OF **THE DERBY 1931**

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M
A DOUBLE ATTRACTION AT USUAL PRICES
ON THE SCREEN—
SHE COULDN'T HELP BEING A LOVE THIEF!
Kathleen Norris' **PASSION FLOWER**

with
KAY JOHNSON, CHARLES BICKFORD, LEWIS STONE
The Story of how to Fight A Husband's Infatuation
ON THE STAGE—
Famous Hollywood Dancers in the Flesh and Blood!
ELAINE & HUGO
Who Danced the "SPIDER'S WEB" Dance in the "GREAT GARBO" and in "PARAMOUNT ON PARADE."
DON'T MISS THIS DOUBLE TREAT.
Free List Suspended.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) TUESDAY the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo:—

Unserviceable stores such as kerosine and other oil tins, powras, shovels, iron and steel articles, empty drums, pick-axes, hossil and motor accessories, tanks, carts, engineering stores, pipes and fittings, barrels, hose, wheels, rubber and leather scrap, cycles, lamps, pumps, E. wire and globes, type-writing machine, tubes and tyres, cylinders, aluminium lead and zinc, scrap, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT CO.

PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE YEAR.
LEW AYRES
LEW AYRES
ROBERT ARMSTRONG
And
JEAN HARLOW
IN
IRON MAN
IRON MAN
IRON MAN
A thrilling, gripping, exciting story that will sear itself indelibly into your heart! So unusual that it will be acclaimed everywhere as the year's most sensational hit!!
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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

June 22.
Dalgoma, Brooks, Freemantle.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.
Kasama, Rawdiff, Karachi.
Himalaya, Leva, Trieste.
Capo-di-Monti, Stegnero, Genoa.

LOADING.

June 22.
Steamer Moncalieri for Trieste.
S S Dalgoma: The B I S N Co's steamer Dalgoma arrived in harbour yesterday from Freemantle, with a cargo of wheat.
S S Kasama: The K N Coy's steamer Kasama will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.
S S Himalaya: The Lloyd T Co's steamer Himalaya will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with a general cargo and one passenger.
S S Capo-di-Monti: The M Italiana steamer Capo-di-Monti will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, June 22.
1 Dalgoma, N F N F M M & Co.
2 Mantua, London 27/6, M M & Co.
3 Kasama, Karachi, 22-6, N N K M & Co.
Delhi Rotterdam, 25-6, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Himalaya, Trieste 23-6 L T & M.
9 Alipore, Japan, 1-7 M M & Co.
12. Cl. Ogilvy, Okha, 23.6, J. Finlay & Co.
15 Wartenfels Leith 25-6, L Edwards, Ltd.
16 Capodimonte, Genoa, 22-6, L. T. & M. I. S. N.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Chakla, P Gulf, 24-6, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, N F N F M M & Co.
5 Jalarashmi, Tuticorin, 28-6 Scindia S N Co.
6 Toyohiko Maru, No. 2 Calcutta, 28-6, M B Kaisha, Ltd.
9 Jamnagar, Jamnagar 23-6, F Naranji & Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Havra, Rangoon, N F M M & Co.
C R Garada, Rangoon, 23-6, M M & Co.
K Vita P. Gulf 3-7 M M & Co.
M Dara N F N F T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 26-6-31 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 17-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 24-7-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 18-6-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 30-6-31 K N C.
Elysia, 13-7-31 G T Co.
Circassia 1-7-31, Graham T Co.
Clan Keith 3-7-31 J F Co.
Walton Hall 12-7-31, K N Co.
FROM OSLO.
Agra 3-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon 29-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Tenereffa 11-7-31 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Konderkerk, 24-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Geirfels, 2-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels 23-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Genoa 30-6-31 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE
Hilda 4-7-31, L T Co.
Fusiyama 11-7-331 L T Co.
Cracovia 1-7-31, L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
C/o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
Silveroeder, 28-6-31, Volkart Bros.
Steel Engineer 2-7-31, M M & Co.
C Canton 14-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.
C Bristol 29-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Hakodate Maru 16-7-31 N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 24-6-31 O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru, 10-7-31, O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 29-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 29-7-31 NF Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 17-7-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 4-7-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 17-7-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Mantua 22-6-31 P. and O.S.N. Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Delhi 23-6-31, L. Edward Ltd.
Wartenfels 25-6-31, L. Edward Ltd.
FOR TRIESTIE.
Moncalier N F L T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Alipore 1-7-31 P. & O. S. N. Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla 1-7-31 M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Chakla, 24-6-31, M. M. and Co.
Varsova N.F., M.H. Co.
FOR CALICUT.
Jalarashmi 28-6-31 S. S. N. Co.
FOR MADRAS.
Garada, 23-6-31 M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Mantua P & O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Delhi, L. Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE
Moncalieri L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Alipore P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir T M and Co.
FOR MADRAS.
Garada, M M & Co.
FOR CALICUT
Jalarashmi S S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Chakla, M M & Co.
Varsova, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Lascina 19-6-31.
Mooltan (By Boat) 19-6-31.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 22.

S S Sturnfels, Agents: L. Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—330 cases paper, 31 cases machinery, 150 cases plywood, 27 cases clocks, 10 cases camphor, 75 cases glassware, 50 cases spirits, 27 cases Electric ware, 325 cases slates, 44 cases wire nettings, 25 cases slate pencils, 24 cases bolts and nuts, 60 cases lamps, 32 cases medicine, 90 cases iron-fillings, 170 cases tiles, 650 cases aspen logs, 150 cases edible oil, 190 cases whale oil, 91 cases merchandise, 298 drums dyes, 300 bundles gin circles, 250 bundles gin spares, and 680 drums chemicals.

From Bremen:—120 cases glassware, 197 cases beer, 20 cases machinery, 27 cases hard ware, 30 cases railway wood, 525 cases nails, 140 cases paper, 209 bundles copper rods, and 804 bundles aspen wood.

From Antwerp:—136 cases bolts and nuts, 833 bundles steel angles, 147 bundles steel circles, 192 bundles steel rivets, 256 bundles steel rounds, 356 steel poles, 4255 bundles steel hoops, 982 bundles steel joists, 122 bundles steel ties, 505 bundles steel rods, 380 coils wire, 800 cases chicory, 816 cases glassware, 550 cases vegetable products, 44 cases woollen yarn, 328 cases starch, 425 cases E. ware, tiles, 190 cases E'ware, 375 cases nails, and 130 casks chemicals.

From Rotterdam:—200 cases starch, 775 cases farina, 50 cases dextrine, 111 cases bolts and nuts, 50 cases schonapps, 205 cases straw boards, 151 cases paper, 20 cases cheese, 740 cases beer, 50 cases vegetable products, 200 cases barytes, 350 casks chemicals, 730 casks paint, 390 casks whale oil, 1349 drums dyes dry and 495 drms, dyes paste.

From Port-Said:—105 bales cotton.

S S Himalaya: Agents: L Triestino, from Trieste:—2175 cases paper, 671 cases nails, 103 cases mineral water, 40 cases starch, 49 cases German silver, 333 cases shoes, 26 cases lamps, 62 cases steel bars, 60 cases plywood, 334 cases Agri. bricks, 10 cases hollow wood, 1972 coils wire, 268 cases iron chains and 1974 cases glassware.

From Vienna:—40 cases cotton goods, 42 cases glassware, 266 bales spun silk yarn, 1000 bags and 40 barrels chemicals, 17 cases cheese, and 32 bales waste silk yarn.

From Brindisi:—100 bags almonds, and 20 kegs tartoric crystal.

From Patrasso:—30 cases currants.

From Alexandria:—150 bales cotton.

From Aden:—17 bags gum acaline, 6 bags gum olibonnum, and 40 mds. empty drums.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 22.

S S Mantua, for London:—16 bales woollen carpets, I Faizulla; 15 bales woollen carpets, A. Azizullahoff; 4 bales woollen carpets H A Amruff; 16 bales animal skin, H R Rahimanbrai; 1 bale animal skin, A Azizullahaff; 133 bales animal skin, M Mohamad Ali & Co; 6 bales animal skin, H Habibulla; 500 cwts groundnuts, B M Shah & Co; 1 case cotton prints and 39 cases bristles, Cox & Kings Ltd; 66 bales wool raw, C Lister & Co; 100 cwts. groundnut oil, H Ramji & Co; 19 cases bristles, B P & Hayley & Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 85 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Wartenfels, for Norfolk:—5 bales jut, rags, T Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—753 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Delhi, for Hamburg:—66 cwts gum olibonum, A H A H Manji & Co; 165 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—80 cwts ground nut oil, H V Oomerbhoy; 100 cwts groundnut oil, H Ramji & Co; 78 bales cow hides, Delta Hide Co Ltd, 3980 cwts. jowar Ralli Bros.

S S Himalaya, for Suez:—50 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

S S Capo-di-Monti, for Malta:—5 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

S S Alipore, for Kobe:—353 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton raw M Amersey & Co; 700 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 15th June 1931:—

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed	33600000
Capital Paid up	16800000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	8620000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.,	181628000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	18990000
	226038000

ASSETS

	Rupees.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	40285000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	25731000
Bills Discounted	4357000
Lands and Buildings	10730000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	14710000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	130225000
	226038000

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE IN PARCELS RATE:—The Committee of the Bombay Hosiery Merchants' Association has recorded its strong and emphatic protest against the enhancement in the rates of Inland Postal parcels exceeding 20 tolas and for every 20 tolas or a fraction thereof, not exceeding 440 tolas from 3 annas to 4 annas, from the 15th instant.

The Committee has strongly urged the Government "to rescind the measure enhancing the said rates in the Inland Postal parcels, forthwith, in due regard to the legitimate rights and wishes of the trading community."

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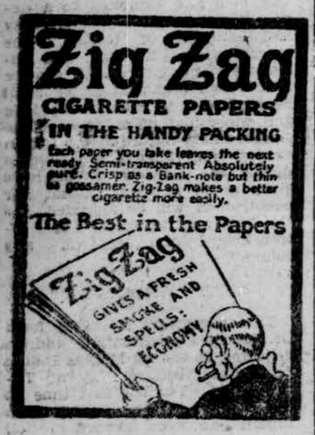

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"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of women, such as Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Metritis, Hysteria, etc. So many doctors and physicians use it. Re. 1 per bottle. Rs. 2-10 per 3 bottles.

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NEW COTTON SEASON IS FAST APPROACHING

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COTTON BUSINESS:—
We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the East Indian Cotton Association, Shri Mahajan Association, and the Indore Dhara. Transactions in the latter are being done till 11 p.m. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest informations from all the foreign markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

COTTON ATTRACTIVE:—
Cotton speculation has proved attractive all over the world and every scrap of news is being seized with hungering avidity.

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The New York and Liverpool Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there, is torched all around the world; shrewd speculators avail themselves of this news and make huge profits. This BUREAU remains in constant touch with these markets, right from the opening mid-way fluctuations to the closing prices.

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Further particulars from:—

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.

661, Esmail Building, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams:—Vanuish.
Telephone:—24241.

What the People Say

BREACH OF PACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is deplorable to note in view of Gandhi-Irwin Pact that the ban placed on the film taken at the time of the memorable march of Mahatmaji to Dandi, has not yet been raised.

We hope the Government will respect the public opinion by with drawing such ban forthwith and allowing such film to be released.—Yours etc.,

R. DADACHANJI.

Princess Street,
June 19.

CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In this country, thousands of people die accidentally by snake-bites, every year, due to either ignorance, or absence of some tried medicines at hand to neutralise the poison in due time. To prevent such deaths, as far as possible, Dr. L. K. Verma of Jetpur, Kathiawar, has discovered specifics for the most dangerous snake-bite poisoning. They achieve most brilliant results, whenever and wherever they get opportunity to use them; as for example:—

Dulabha Bhana, aged about 38 an inhabitant of a village of Bulsar District and Shrimati Bai Hava Mahamad aged about 21 of village Vangri of Gandevi District, were bitten by poisonous snakes and were in precarious condition. But, Dr. Verma's specifics have saved their lives from the jaws of death.

I, therefore, pray that humanitarian souls may try to get detailed information about these specifics, corresponding direct with Dr L. K. Verma, Jetpur, Kathiawar and thereby they may be able to spread their knowledge and earn a multitude of blessings.—Yours etc.,

A PROFESSOR.

June 18th.

BANDRA CORPORATORS YIELD TO PUBLIC OPINION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It will be remembered that some time back the residents of Khar had strongly protested against the action of the Standing Committee of the Bandra Municipality in recommending the lease of a plot of Municipal land at Khar for the purpose of a toddy shop. This attitude of the Standing Committee in coming forward, to help the opening of a toddy shop when the policy of the nation has been declared to be total prohibition was severely condemned by the public of Khar. In this connection I had a talk to-day with some of the prominent Bandra Corporators and they have informed me on good grounds that the Bandra Municipality has yielded to the wishes of the people and the recommendation of the Standing Committee will not be carried out. This is a clear triumph of the public opinion and I hope it will also serve as an eye-opener to other local bodies who now and again dare to flout the public opinion.

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, the only Congress nominee in the Bandra Municipality is doing his utmost to introduce nationalism in the Municipality and has given notice of moving several resolutions relating to Swadeshi and Prohibition one of which urges upon the Municipality that it should under no circumstances allow the use of its property for toddy or liquor shops. It now remains to be seen how the Corporators will acquit themselves.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

"CANING OF STUDENTS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to request that you will be good enough to publish the following few lines in your popular paper, for which I shall feel highly obliged:

I have two of my wards attending a secondary school in Andheri. They have been narrating stories of harsh treatment meted out to the students by the head master for a long time. (I have since verified their statement and find they are true). The punishment imposed by the head master for such trivil offences, (if they can be called as such) such as not having learnt the lessons "by heart," not giving prompt answers to his questions and many other trifling reasons, takes the form of detaining the students after school hours, giving inordinately lengthy lessons with instructions that they should be learnt "by heart" at home and severe caning. Caning is very indiscriminately indulged in by the head master. He spares none—girls receive no less attention than boys. The severity of caning can be gauged by the fact that a few of the unfortunate victims, in disgust, have left the school and on one or two occasions students had actually to run away from the class rooms to avoid further thrashing. Now, Sir, everybody knows that corporal punishment is considered to be the most undesirable form of "corrective" in the case of young minds in schools and that instead of improving the morale and capacity of the students it undermines self-confidence and demoralises them. It is high time that this should be recognised by this particular head master. I hope that should this note catch his eye he will cease treating the students in the cruel fashion mentioned above and adopt methods of persuasion and encouragement.—Yours, etc.,

ANDHERITE.

ANANDILAL PODAR SCHOOL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter, under the above caption, which appeared in to-day's issue of your widely-read paper, I have further to submit for the enlightenment of the public that the necessity of effecting a drastic retrenchment in the present expenditure of the school is not less urgent than that of over-hauling the various curricula and speeding up the boys of the present Matriculation class.

As acknowledged by all, the present expenditure of the School is beyond its slender income. During the last two years, the school met with a deficit of Rs. 19,000. If, therefore, it goes on at this rate, it will soon swallow up the fund of Rs. 50,000 given to the school by the founder. The remedy lies not in making the inroads upon the Capital but in reducing extravagant expenditure. This matter is now before the Managing Committee. I would, therefore, make a few suggestions to Mr. G. B. Trivedi and others for their adoption in lieu of the increase in fees which is suggested in some quarters. The fees are already high compared with those in Bombay and admit of no increase whatsoever.

The Managing Committee can make a large amount of saving by reducing the salarics of the present employees.

The present staff largely consist of fresh graduates who remain in School Service only until they pass their LL.B.'s. Teachers thus come and go, and the interests of the students suffer as they have already done. As in Government schools, the teachers should be strictly forbidden from attending law class.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. YAJNIK.

June 20.

SUBURBAN TODDY LICENCES

Auction To Be Picketed

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, June 20.

The yearly auction sale of toddy licenses is coming up on the 24th inst and the Upanagar Camp Committee convened a meeting yesterday evening to consider what steps should be taken to prevent it or at least warn the intending bidders. Amongst those present were Sjts. B. G. Kher, Kanji Purshotam Gokulbhai Bhatt, Smts. Gangaben Patel, Miss Natrajan, Shirinben Havewala. Devi Yani Desai. After a good deal of discussion as to the advisability of picketing on the date, it was decided to picket the sale and a meeting of ladies to muster strong on the day is called the next Monday.

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS AND SPINNING.

The Khadi Samiti of the Upnagar camp has taken up the work of introducing 'takli' spinning in suburban schools. It has issued circulars to some of the schools and is in correspondence with the Local Board at Andheri and Bandra Municipality regarding the introdcction of 'takli' in the schools under their management. The Samiti undertakes to supervise and provide experts to such schools as are desirous of doing so. Already 2 schools of Vile Parle and those of Santa Cruz and Boriwli and Ghatkopar have agreed to do so.

KHADI SALES.

The main work of all the Congress organisations in in the direction of popularising Khadi and pushing its sale every where. The Khadi Samiti of the Upanagar Camp has organised Khadi hawking and Khadi bazars in suburbs Volunteers of the camp are also carrying on propaganda in adjoining districts and in villages as well. The Samiti organised about four exhibitions at Andheri and Vile Parle while Santa Cruz is having a monthly bazar. Hawking work in villages is done by volunteers and in all Khadi worth Rs. 1,250 has been sold to date. At the Political Conference recently held Kopergaon the Samiti was asked to have an exhibition and some volunteers were specially sent from the Camp. The sales there amounted to Rs. 310.

With the co-operation of the lady workers in the suburban district, the Khadi appears to have a bright future.

PARSIS & PERSIA

To the editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Persian gentleman who has assumed the title of Saif Azad or the Free Sword and who is believed to be the Editor of "Iran-Now (New Persia), which he publishes not in Persia but in Berlin, is now in India. It appears it is his mission to induce the Parsis to re-settle, of course with all their capital, in Persia. I have not a derogatory word to say against the land of the Lion and Sun at present ruled by Reza Shah. The latter has brought about a marvellous change in the country scarcely less amazing than the beginning of the social revolution in Japan. But may I ask Mr. Saif Azad who is being as usual feted and lionised by some of the Parsis whether it is his mission to see that the Parsis only get domiciled in Persia? Has he ever thought of the thousands of Persians who are still Persian subjects and who are so immensely flourishing in India? Has he no mission or message for them? How many of the influential Mussalman and Zoroastrian Persians living in Karachi and Bombay he has visited, let alone Calcutta, Madras, etc.? Incidentally, will he be so good as to tell us the reason of his conducting his righteous campaign, social, moral, political, literary, and what not in Berlin? We Indians work for our motherland here in India, despite the severities of the law and the imminent peril of the jail. Surely the Persians who are devoted to their country and whose patriotism is superb are expected to carry on their noble mission in the land of their birth for the betterment of which they are believed to be ready to sacrifice their all.—Yours, etc.,

A. PARSI-INDIAN.

Ierusalem Short Of Water.

Serious water shortage is expected in Jerusalem this summer because of insufficient rainfall during the winter months. Preparing the public for the necessary economies, the municipality has issued a notice that water will be supplied to consumers once in three days instead of every day. Epen this measure of economy will not tide over the difficult months, and the municipality is therefore making arrangements to have water brought to Jerusalem by train from Ludd station, two hours away.

Several years ago the Jerusalem reservoir supply was supplemented by piping and pumping water from the Ain Fara Springs the next move, this having proved insufficient, may be to draw on the Artus Springs, near Hebron.

NEW ORDER IN INDIA

Civil Service Changes

A Special correspondent of "Morning Post" writes:—

The Government and the India Office find it impossible to conceal that the constitutional changes in India which they regard as impending are fraught with vital alterations to the conditions and prospects of the Indian Civil Service.

The future Indianisation of the Service is anticipated; and an immediate certainty when the new constitution is framed is the disappearance of such important posts as Membership of the Councils of Provincial Governors and of the Viceroy, now normally held by Indian Civil Servants.

But the situation has much graver implications in regard to the safeguarding of the rights of this devoted Imperial Service during the intervening period.

While the number of candidates for the Indian Civil Service coming forward this year is at least up to the normal average, the future prospects of these young men and of the Service is causing great anxiety to senior European officials.

SWARAJIST INFLUENCE.

The safeguarding of the Service was discussed at the Round Table Conference but only in the most general terms, and experienced I.C.S. officers are extremely apprehensive that if the Government continues its policy of surrender to the Gandhi faction, young Indian Civil Servants will find brilliant careers cut off by a flat from Whitehall or perhaps by some Indian Provincial Government under Swarajist influence.

A distinguished ex-member of the Service, who has held high office in India, gave it as his considered opinion that young men at the Universities, thinking of the Indian Civil Service as a career would be well advised to wait until they see the exact terms of the Act of Parliament which embodies any changes brought about by the coming Conference, at which Gandhi is to negotiate directly with the Government.

Europeans suspect that Gandhi is quite alive to the value of the Indian Civil Service in helping him and his Swarajists to tide over their initial difficulties if they obtain the control they desire. But as soon as they have served his turn they are likely to find themselves superseded by Indians.

"EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS."

All that the India Office can say with certainty is that a candidate successful at the London open competition for the Indian Civil Service in 1931 will be appointed under the same arrangements as have obtained for officers appointed to the Service in the past that is to say, he will be appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, a fact which secures that his pay and allowances cannot "under existing arrangements" be altered without the approval of the Secretary of State in Council.

Further, an officer appointed by the Secretary of State in Council cannot "under existing arrangements" be removed or dismissed from the Service by any lower authority.

It will be seen that this statement contains no guarantee for the future, and the Government itself admits that candidates cannot assume that this position will remain unaltered, since" it is impossible to limit H. M. Government and Parliament as to the extent to which it may delegate additional powers to the Government of India."

The attempt by the Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, which considerable service questions, to safeguard the Civil Servants' rights is rendered almost meaningless by the existing powers of the Secretary of State.

Consequently any Government in the future has the Indian Civil Service entirely at its mercy if it chooses to surrender to demands made by native Swarajists.

One suggestion made is that prompt steps should be taken to demand that Parliament should take from the Secretary of State his autocratic rights to alter all conditions of service.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

G. K. N. Throws Light.

In the "People" of Lahore dated April 12, 1931 and the "Weekly Herald" of May 3, 1931, there appeared an article on the present condition of Persia from the Committee of Action, of the Persian Republicans in Teheran. A refutation of the allegations contained in the same was published in the "Weekly Herald" of May 10, 1931 by G.K.N., H. E. Mr. Azimi, the Consul General of Persia, makes handsome acknowledgments to Mr. G. K. N. for the trouble he has taken to attempt to repudiate the attacks and insinuations of the enemies of Persia who are unable to see the vast difference between what the ancient country was only a few years ago and under what Reza Shah Pehlavi it has become to-day. We reproduce below the views of G. K. N."

"I am always willing to impart what knowledge or information I possess to bonafide inquirers and responsible editors" said Mr. Nariman," but as for the attack and invitations by people with a motive they are best left to stew in their own joice". Mr. Nariman then proceeded to unfold his ideas, the g.s. of which is as follows:—

"The Reign of Terror" described in the "Weekly Herald" (May 3) is a palpable exaggeration. It stands for one extreme: the other extreme is exposited by certain vernacular newspapers which want the Parsis alternatively to make Hijrat to Persia and not to make it! They blow hot and cold with the same mouth almost every month. I am not concerned to interfere with this source of gratuitous public amusement.

"Reza Shah's Government has to steer its very difficult course between the Scylla of the Soviets and the Charybdis of some chauvinistic Britishers and so far as it has been eminently successful. I must say, however, that the success is due to the uncommon firmness of the ruler—a firmness which may be interpreted as oppression and tyranny by hostile criticism or "malice prepense".

DEEP DISCONTENT.

"It would be an untruth to say that there is no deep discontent in the country. The Government monopoly of both foreign imports and exports is telling heavily on the mercantile classes. The artificial exchange is another source of grave public comment. In my opinion, the Persian Government has taken a very bold step, and, whatever the consequences, the objective is the unalloyed good of Persian subjects with stern disregard of foreign interests. If the Russians accuse Persia of playing the game of the Britishers, the latter are patiently silent with telling figures for the inquirer. They give commercial statistics of Russian imports as against the exports of Russia which are staggering.

"I shall quote two speeches made at the Majlis or the Persian Parliament. They are the straws indicative of the direction of a possible storm.

"I refer to the speeches of the Deputy Mr. Fahimi of March 5 and March 19. In them the Governments measures were severely criticised and the alleged weakness of the Government in winking at the excesses of the Red Star, the Bolshevicks organ, pointedly indicted. Although there is a heavy censorship in Persia and espionage is not unknown, the general trend of politics is reflected in its Press Some papers, for example, commented on the ill-will of the Turks which struck them as an unexpected source of Persia's unmerited woe The Turks were creating trouble over the Kurds and Persia could not understand why it was not a paper or two but nearly the whole Turkish Press which was agitating the question in an inimical vein. (Shafaq-Sorkh April 13, 1931).

OPIUM MOUNOPOLY.

"One of the most evident and patent causes of present discontents is the monopoly of the opium trade. And we cannot appreciate the position better than by the speech of the Deputy Moayed Anmadi as reported in the "Ettelaat" of April 14." I have sworn fidelity to the King of Persia" said the patriot, "but I should be committing treason if I did not do my duty by pointing out that the methods of the opium department are ruining the public morals and at the same time causing considerable loss to the Revenue. The daily opium sales used to be 16 batmans (measures) and now they have come down to one quarter! The pocedure of the officials is often atrocious.

Mr. Nariman promised to throw some more light on the matter; but said he would content himself with the appeal that we must have patience with our neighbours and allow a longer chance to the Persian Administration before we denounced or carped at the internal policy of a friendly neighbour. "But I must" he amphatically concluded "tell, through you, all interested in Persia and her future, that those who pose as benefactors of Persia with the founding of schools and colleges under the pretext of preventing the dissemination of religion other than that to which a school boy or school girl was born, are calumniating the Government of Reza Shah. "The Qoran is taught compulsorily to none but born Musulmans and, even in the first rate missionary schools of Teheran and Ispahan, American and English missionary teachers are prohibited from making the study of the Bible obligatory. To aver or "hint" by innuendo that the Musalman or Zoroastrian boy or girl had to read "nolens volens" the Bible or the Qoran is to indulge in a monstrous piece of mendacity."

"This is the latest from my correspondent at Yezd, the centre of Persian Zoroastrians:—

"The Zoroastrian youths here are fast progressing in education and are highly in favour of Reformation, and one can hardly make out a Zoroastrian from a Moslem in every respect. The Zoroastrian girls are wearing their dress after the fashion of the European and the gaudy dress of our females here will cease to exist. The only question which is "not" dealt with amongst the Persians in general is that of religion and some of my enlightened friends predict that the peril of different religions will in no time disappear from the surface of the country."

"LADCO"

We have received from Messrs. Lister Antiseptics and Dressing Co. (1928) Ltd., popularly known as "Ladco," 14, Hare Street, Calcutta, (Managing Agents Messrs. Chakraverti Bros.) an Indian concern of standing, samples of their preparation. They are the manufacturers of surgical and dressing and disinfecting fluids.

"The same thing"?

No, Sir!

There is nothing "the same" as the legitimate "Bayer" Tablets of CAFIASPIRIN. These original, genuine tablets were the first to afford humanity the boon of the safe, inoffensive, real "Bayer's Aspirin", scientifically combined with Caffeine, the popular heart tonic, and are prescribed by thousands of Physicians in the tropical countries. Whoever tells you that another product is the same thing is deceiving you. Insist on "CAFIASPIRIN" and absolutely nothing else. The BAYER CROSS is your assurance of safety. Look for it on the carton containing the tube of 20 tablets. When you want only one dose, ask for "Bayer's Red Envelope All-India". It contains 2 "Bayer" Tablets of CAFIASPIRIN and only costs 1 anna. But be careful! Avoid the danger of substitutes and imitations, by saying "Bayer's CAFIASPIRIN" — not just "Aspirin tablets" or something else.

EAST AFRICA'S MISS MAYO

Indians' Protest Against Gross Misrepresantation

(From a Correspondent).
NAIROBI, June 5.

Mr. Isher Dass, Hon. General Secretary, East African Indian National Congress has issued for circular the following protest he addressed to the Post-Master General, Nairobi, against the Ante-Asiatic remarks in a wireless talk by Miss Hilda Gordon. He says I have the honour to bring to your notice that on the night of last Tuesday, the 2nd inst., one Miss Hilda Gordon delivered a talk on the wireless in the course of which she described certain conditions in an Indian State and in Japan which have been objected to by several Asian listeners. The news of this talk has been circulated among the public and it has resulted in an indignation against the unfair publicity which has been given to some features of Indian and Japanese life. The circumstances that the B. E. A. Broadcasting Company is somehow connected with your department, compels me to draw your attention to the regrettable exhibition by a lady who is perhaps unaware of the possibilities of creating dissatisfaction among members of the Kenya Asiatic Community, but I hope it will be possible for you to inquire into the subject of my complaint and advise the Company so as to prevent the recurrence of an incident of this nature.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

Difficulties as it is for me to give you a verbatim report of the "talk" for obvious reasons. I can assure you that I am substantially correct when I say that the references made by the lady in question to the family of His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, particularly to the two young Princes and to the Ranis who are described as "No A. B. C. D., etc.," were uncalled for and could hardly be considered complimentary to one of the most prominent personage in His Majesty's Indian Empire, or to Indians generally. I must confess that I hold no brief for the Princes and for the system under which they rule a part of the Indian continent but, as an Indian myself and zealous of the honour of both prince and peasant of Indian origin. I am compelled to lay my most emphatic protest against the kind of mischievous propaganda which is being made from time to time by certain persons however well-meant their actions may be.

As for the references to one side of Japanese life, I must confess to a sense of shame to mention in detail the experience, related by the same lady, of the manner she was treated in a Hotel in Japan. I do not consider that the Japanese are so indifferent to the moral sense of their guests, especially to the sense of their women visitors, that they would allow a male servant to force himself into the bathroom of a female guest to serve her! And yet all these things were told the people who happened to listen on that night.

I am to request you to kindly inform me the result of your inquiry as it is considered necessary in the interests of the public that an assurance is given that similar things will not be allowed in the future. With the same object in view. I am releasing the contents of this letter to the Press for the information of the public.

Mr. Isher Dass hopes the Indian Press will give the widest publicity to the protest.

SAISUTAR YOUTHS FOR REFORM.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHANGADHRA June 20.

The Saisutar community of this place held a meeting on the 18th instant in which the youths criticised the practice which compels a person to a "community dinner" on the occasion of a death in his family. They passed a resolution against such compulsion.

A survey of the progress of Khaddar work in Kathiawar will be shortly available to the public in pamphlet form. The Vidyarthi Jivan Sudharak Mandal is also arranging for similar publication on the initiative of the Kathiawar Seva Mandal.

"ACHIEVE PURNA SWARAJ IN LOCAL MATTERS"

—:o:—

Poona Municipality's Address To Pandit Malaviya.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, June 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is staying in the guest house of the Servants of India Society in Poona, was the recipient of a welcome address and a silver casket this morning at 8 a.m. from the Poona Municipality. The Chairman of the Municipality, Rao Bahadur Hanumantram Ramnath welcomed Panditji in a Hindi speech and Mr. Tulpule read the following address in English: We the President and members of the Poona City Municipality offer you a cordial welcome to this historic city. You are aware that Poona has played an important part in the history of Maharashtra, during the last 300 years and was the chief nerve centre of the imperial activities of the Maratha Empire.

CHIEF CENTRE.

Even under the aegis of the British rule Poona is the second capital of the Bombay Presidency and is the chief centre of the educational, political, social, physical and cultural activities in this presidency.

It was the home of eminent leaders like the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar, Lokamanya Tilak and G. K. Gokhale. It was at this place the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale commenced his public career as a professor in the Fergusson College and founded his Servants of India Society, a unique institution of its kind.

It was here that the late Lokamanya Tilak lived and carried on his fight for political and economic emancipation of the country and preached and promulgated the doctrine that Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it."

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.

It may be interesting to you to be told that this Municipality was the first to inaugurate the practice of presenting addresses to distinguished non-official visitors and had the privilege of welcoming among others such eminent men and political and social workers as the late Lokamanya Tilak Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmalkhan, Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Dr. Besant and Prof. D. K. Karve, the founder of the Indian Women's University.

Your name Panditji is a household word in all India, as a great political leader and is indissolubly linked with the Benares Hindu University.

HIS YOUTHFUL ARDOUR.

We cannot but recall the great part which you played in the recent political struggle by jumping with youthful vigour and buoyance into the Civil Disobedience movement and in courting arrest by joining the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and also asserting the right for free movement and association.

Then Panditji unveiled the portraits of Sjt. S. N. Paranjype, a prominent citizen of Poona and that of Lala Laj Patrai. He paid his tribute to the memories of these two people.

In the course of his speech in Hindi, among other things the Panditji paid a tribute to the Poona Municipality on its able administration and while referring to the progress of elementary education in the city exhorted the Municipality to achieve "Purna Swarajya" in local matters..

INDIAN EMPLOYERS' GROUP WALKS OUT.

Protest Against Action Of Credentials Committee

A GENEVA SENSATION.

(From Our Correspondent).
GENEVA, June 13.

Mons. A. Thomas. Director, spoke on Tuesday (9th instant) at great length explaining the various suggestions made by him in regard to world-wide economic depression and unemployment. He dealt with a certain number of definite solutions and definite policies of action. He first referred to the (1) co-ordination of national system of employment exchanges then to (2) free immigration, (3) unemployment insurance, and, lastly, (4) scheme of international public works for Europe. These suggestions seem to be attractive. but how far they are practicable in any appreciable degree has been a matter of sharp differences of opinion. The Conference after having considered the Director's report and his speech elucidating the same, passed a resolution requesting the Governing Body to consider the effect which might be given to the proposals which have been made for the continuance and development of the action of the International Labour Organisation to remedy unemployment and its consequences.

INDIAN EMPLOYERS AND GOVERNING BODY.

For the first time, due to great efforts of Messrs. Walchand and Erulkar, Indian employers have been able to secure representation on the Governing Body of I. L. O. The Governing Body is elected every three years, and this year a fresh election took place. Indian employers have got one substitute seat for three years. Regarding the titular seat (principal seat) the arrangement has been arrived at between the South African and Japan Employers to the effect that in 1931-32, Japanese employers will occupy it; in 1932-33 Indian. and 1933-34 South African employers. Indian Labour has also got one substitute in the new Governing Body.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE APPROVED.

The Conference approved on Friday (12th instant), the fifth report of the Credentials Committee dealing with the objection raised to the Credentials of Mr. E. S. Tarlton, Adviser to the Indian Employers' delegate. To recapitulate the objection was based on two grounds, viz., (1) that Mr. Tarlton was not a national of India, and (2) the organisation to which he belonged was not the most representative of Indian employers. From the statements which were made the Credentials Committee found it difficult to maintain that Mr. Tarlton was not an Indian national. In India. it is observed, he enjoys full civil and political rights. Having regard to "the present and only the present state of constitutional law" in India, the Credentials Committee felt that it should recommend to the Conference to accept Mr. Tarlton's credentials. Mr. Walchand speaking on the Credentials Committee's report, while respecting the activity of the Chairman of the Credentials Committee as a lawyer said that if law could divorce equity and common-sense to the length of accepting, for the purposes of the Conference as the national of a country, one, who as belonging to the ruling race, enjoyed by means of political domination prefrential treatment, all he could say was that he had no use for such law. He appealed to the Conference to give India, this time, fair play and justice in rejecting the Credentials Committee's report. The President then took vote on the report. For the first time the necessary quorum was not available, and the bell had to be rung to rally round delegates from lobbies. After 10 minutes, a second vote was taken. and the report of the Committee was adopted by 75 votes to 1. The Indian Labour delegate did not vote. It is understood he was in sympathy with the protest, but frequent favours enjoyed by that large labour section which is usually represented here, from the Government of India, perhaps may have weighed more heavily than the weight and justice of Indian Employers' case.

EMPLOYERS' GROUP WALKS OUT.

After the voting was over, Mr. Walchand made a statement recording his and his two advisers' sense of disappointment at the acceptance of the credentials of a national by the I. L. Conference. As a mark of their protest, Mr. Walchand and Messrs. Ghose and Bagla walked out with a decision not to participate in the further deliberations of the Conference. This walk-out has created a sensation here. It made the delegates of various countries keen about knowning our case. They understood the grounds on which the protests had been made. Unfortunately. none of them showed the courage of supporting the same. Nonetheless, the fact may be pointed out that there has been a realisation, to a considerable extent, of the weight and justness of our case. It may also be noted that walk-outs and non-co-operation are not a new thing here. They are considered to be legitimate means of expressing particular grievances and protests.

FRENCH WALK-OUT RECALLED.

In 1922 or so, it is understood the French had practised it, and in 1929. the whole Employers' group had walked out. Local papers here have also given due publicity to this affair.

The Conference still continues, but the Indian Employers' Group would no more take any part therein. It is understood all of them are leaving Geneva in a day or two. Thus ends the participation of the Indian Employers' Group with the 15th session of the I. L. Conference, thanks to the persistent doggedness of the Government of India in flagrantly defying the unanimous view of the Indian commercial community, time and again.

EGYPT'S STRATEGIC POSITION

Best Suited Country For Aviation.

A special correspondent from London writes to Alf-Ahram. According to an American expert Egypt occupies or most strategic position from the standpoint of aviation.

Had the English people been more daring he says to act on the important treaties, and had the Egyptians been thinking of other events than their own internal differences; and had they not followed a policy of short sightedness; or had it been in their power to infuze some life in their nation and to shake off their sluggishness, the Egyptians would have become the greatest aviators in the world in a short time. On three sides, Egypt is connected with airways. But there are no rules for providing facilities to Egyptian Aviators. This is enough to discourage any aviation enterprises on the part of the Egyptians.

Undoubtedly, Egypt is the best of all the countries of the world except South California for aviation purposes. It is connected with airways on three sides. It is plain therefore, that Egyptians will soon overcome their ignorance and will understand how far their country can make use of airway in trade and commerce. They will soon realise the military importance of the aeroplane. Considering the unfavourable condition of the atmosphere, and the difficulties of aviation in Europe for about seven or eight months in the year. It is but natural that Egypt may one day become the playground of aviations. The aviations of England and Europe will turn to it in future as the United States turn to south California.—"Muslim Outlook."

NAWAB OF BHOPAL

Protest Against Un-Islamic Propaganda

The following telegram was sent to the Political Secretary of H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal by El-Haj Mr. K. Salauddin, M. L. C. Mr. M. A. Murat (air pilot), Mr. K. Sudderuddin, B.A., of Dacca, Mr. A. Latif of Calcutta and Nawabzada K. Alimollah:—

"We strongly protest against the un-Islamic propaganda carried on by some members of the All-Party Conference against the Nawab of Bhopal and their unworthy attempt to wreck the peace meeting of Muslim parties. We request you to assure His Highness of our sincere support and good wishes for his success in trying to unite the Mussalmans of India. We find that neither the All-party Muslims nor the Muslim Nationalists have selected a proper representative from Bengal which is a major Muslim Province. We, therefore, request you to inform the Indian Muslim leaders assembled at Bhopal that no communal settlement will be accepted by Mussalmans here which does not give them 52 per cent. of the total seats in the local Legislatures."

The following reply has been received from the Political Secretary to H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal:—

"Have conveyed your messake to His Highness who thanks you and Messrs. Sudderuddin, Alimollah, Murad and Latif for your kind sentiments and good wishes. His Highness highly appreciates your public-spirited and generous offer of support. I fully sympathise with the desire of Bengal Muslims to retain their majority and shall communicate it to leaders when they assemble next. You can rest assured His Highness will never be a party to any attempt to do injustice to Bengal Muslims."—"Muslalman."

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN BEIRUT

Arrested Leadies Released

A special correspondent from Beirut writes:—

The Government have set at large the arrested leaders and members of the boycott committee and the city is celebrating their release. Some of the important Government officials are devoting themselves to solving the trouble some question of boycott.

The chamber of deputies suggested the introduction of a law prohibiting unlawful assemblies and the senate is expected to give its approval. The newspapers are vehemently criticising this proposal.

The prisoners who were arrested on the day of the clash of the police with the public have also been set free. Efforts are being made to bring about some understanding in the boycott troubles before the departure of M. Bonso to Paris.—"Muslim Outlook."

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

—:o:—

Cape Town Agreement Doomed

S. A. INDIANS URGE ADEQUATE CONGRESS REPRESENTATION AT FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
JOHANNESBURG, June 1.

The political correspondent of "Rand Daily Mail", the local daily, reports that the Round Table Conference between India and South Africa will take place in Capetown about the end of September. It is more than probable that the Capetown agreement will be ended and that the Indian Agent will be withdrawn.

In Government circles the opinion is strongly held that, as the large majority of the Indians in South Africa are born here they should be treated as Union nationals. Very few Indian immigrants are now coming forward for repatriation.

REPATRIATION FIGURES.

Under the old scheme of £5 per head, which was for a period of 13 years, we repatriated 11,472 men, 5,035 wo men and 6,618 children, a total of 23,125. After the Capetown agreement, under which the Union paid the passage money and a bonus over a period of five months, we repatriated 1,677 in 1928, and for the full year 3,489; in 1929 we repatriated 1,328 and in 1930 the number was only 1,012.

The Indians in Natal have started an agitation against their repatriation, as the scheme is now about dead. Very few of the repatriated Indians have returned to the Union.

The correspondent predicts that the conference will take place about the end of September at Capetown. Although the place for the conference is decided, the date is uncertain. If we believe the report of "the Star" of the same date, the conference will meet in December. Personally, I believe that the Indo-Union conference will not meet in September, but it will do so in December.

REQUEST TO INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

In view of the approaching important conference, I would appeal to the Indian National Congress to take more interest in South African affairs. The executive committee of the Congress must ask for equal representation in the Indian Delegation to be selected by the Government of India. Whatever, the personnel of the delegation might be, it must include Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. Kitchlew. We would wish that Sjt. Bose should be deputed to come to South Africa a month earlier than the delegation in order to study the position from the national point of view. To ensure the honourable solution of the Indian problem in South Africa, the Indian National Congress executive must participate in the deliberations and urge the repeal of all racial legislation in the Union for the political advancement of the South African Indian. Racial legislation discriminating against Indians must go, repatriation must go. Failing successful issue in India's interest at Capetown Conference table India must decide to approach the League of Nations for the solution of problem through arbitration appointed by the Minorities Commission.

HUGE LOSS IN POSTAL DEPARTMENT

Due To Fall In Traffic

(BY MAIL).
SIMLA, June 19.

The Budget Estimate of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs for the year 1929-30 provided for a revenue of Rs. 11,59,97,000, an expenditure of Rs. 11,67,80,000 and a resultant loss of Rs. 7,73,000 which could best be set off against the loss of the non-commerical portion of the Radio Branch, says Mr. Jagat Prasad, Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the appropriation accounts of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1929-30.

A HUGE LOSS.

In the revised estimate the revenue was reduced to Rs. 11,20,15,000 and the expenditure increased to Rs. 1,176,20,000; the resultant loss being Rs. 56,05,000. The actual figures for the year were: Revenue about Rs. 11,29,50,000; expenditure about Rs. 11,91,94,000 and the loss about Rs. 62,44,000. The equilibrium envisaged at the time of framing the budget was upset by a drop in the revenue and increase of expenditure.

The fall in revenue compared with the budget estimate according to branches was: Post Office Rs. 4,85,000; Telegraphs including Radios Rs. 28,02;000 and Telephones Rs. 4,26,000.

On the postal side the decrease was mainly under "receipts on account of money orders and British Postal Orders." No specific reason can be assigned for this.

LOSS IN TELEGRAPHS.

On the Telegraph side, the fall in traffic, both inland and foreign, accounted for the decrease in revenue. The percentage of decline under Inland express telegrams was much greater than under Inland ordinary. In foreign traffic also the higher class telegrams showed a decline. Possibly the traffic was diverted to the cheaper Indian Radio route. The inauguration of the weekly Air Mail Service between India and England might also have affected the telegraphic revenue.

The decrease on the Telephone side occurred mainly under "Rent of Telephones" (about Rs. 1,39,000) and under "Telephone call fees" (about Rs. 2,91,000).

EXCESS EXPENDITURE.

Post Office expenditure exceeded the Budget estimate by about Rs. 27,19,000 and Telephone expenditure by about Rs. 1,04,000. An excess of amout Rs. 14,96,000 and Rs. 54,000 in the Post Office and Telephone branches respectively was due to an underestimate in the budget of the effect of the revisions of pay and other concessions sanctioned in 1928/29. The balance of the excess was probably due to increments during the year.

A PROGRESSIVE THAKORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LATHI, June 20.

After establishing a People's Assembly the Thakoresaheb of Lathi is trying to put into practice democratic principles. Recently an "untouchable' tried to approach the Thakore Saheb for redress of some grievance but the peon stopped him. The Thakore Saheb, when he learnt this rebuked the peon, called the man and heard him patiently. He is personally inspecting closely all the departments and trying to put the administration in order.

MATERNITY BENEFITS ACT AT SHOLAPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, June 18.

The Government have now notified that the Bombay Maternity Benefits Act is to be brought into force in the District of Sholapur from July 1.

In this city there are three Maternity Hospitals. The Bai-Ves Maternity Hospital, the Boyice Maternity Hospital and the Lady Dufferin Hospital. Maternity cases are also admitted in the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Raja Dhanraj Girji Hospital.

Textile Technical School (S.S.L.) Exam.

The Annual Examinations of the students of the Textile Technical School of the Social Service League at Parel was recently held by the Examiners deputed by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education in the Bombay Presidency. The following is the list of the successful students in the various classes in the Spinning and Weaving Courses:—

SPINNING.

THIRD YEAR:—1. S. G. Patwardhan.

SECOND YEAR:—1 L. V. Savant, 2 G. V. Padval, 3 A. B. Chaubal, 4 A. V. Gore.

FIRST YEAR:—1 R. H. Savant, 2 V. D. More, 3 A. D. Mohoni, 4 S. B. Kelokar, 5 Eliza Gershan, 6 G. B. Bhujbal, 7 G. S. Shirvatkar, 8 N. T. Desai, 9 S. N. Narkar

WEAVING.

THIRD YEAR:—1 S. S. Shrivardhankar, 2 D. R. Shinde, 3 C. K. Parab.

SECOND YEAR:—1 P. M. Shinde, 2 K. M. Parab, 3 R. M. Pradhan, 4 G. H. Chipiunkar, 5 S. T. Salvi.

FIRST YEAR:—1 H. G. Malvankar, 2 J. N. Patil, 3 S. G. Ghadi, 4 R. B. Morye, 5 G. P. Kale, 6 S. S. Powar, 7 K. S. Mancharkar, 8 J. D. Parab, 9 H. B. Patil, 10 S. A. Kulkarni, 11 K. P. Patil, 12 G. N. Rane, 13 P. Mendis, 14 S. D. Chemburkar, 15 G. P. Dhadve, 16 M. M. Jadhav, 17 D. J. Kadam, 18 B. W. Tari, 19 N. B. Parab, 20 K. D. Keluskar, 21 P. S. More.

BOMBAY RASHTRIYA SHALA:

—Kumar Mandir: The Acharya of the Bombay Rashtriya Shala Kumar Mandir writes:—

During the last Satyagraha movement, the above Shala situated at Vile Parle had to suspend some of its normal educational activities, as most of the teachers and elderly students had joined the Upnagar Satyagraha Camp. Only the Satyagrahi Training Class was conducted for boys, above 12 years of age. The other activities of the school during that period related to carding, spinning and weaving. As we have received requests from certain parents to open a Kumar Mandir for boys under 16, we have decided to open it as soon as we get 15 boys and girls for a start. The courses of study in the Kumar Mandir (from Balpothi to the Gujarat VII Standard are on the lines of the Gujarat Vidyapitha. Students desiring admission should be habitual wearers of Khadi. They should apply to the Acharya for particulars.

MALAYA INDIANS' PLIGHT

Due To Acute Unemployment

GOVERNMENT REPATRIATES 80,000

(From Our Correspondent.)
KUALA LAMPUR, June 11.

"We have come here not only in quest of trade as we have been doing for centuries past but we have now come to clear the wilds, to cultivate the land, to build roads and railways and to make this country healthy, wealthy and prosperous.

"In this process of development as a result of imperceptible but no uncertain forces we are getting bled and exploited to a degree that is not easily realised by social students of to-day. The steam roller is at work; and unless we stand united and acquire a thorough organisation we shall be crumbled to dust before long and wiped out of existence. The extraordinary nature of the Indian exodus from Malaya to Madras during the last few months have given us to understand that our countryman will be regarded as the first prey to the axe of retrenchment consequent on any slump."

"QUIT WHOLESALE."

This paragraph is culled from Dr. Menon's presidential address delivered at the All Malaya Indian Conference held recently at Teluk Anson. For the first time in the history of this country an Indian had come forward to tell the naked truth with some vehemence. Some of the European-owned press by way of an answer to this unanswerable case politely advised Indians to quit wholesale if they were dissatisfied with their lot! What this quitting business, if ever that is a possibility, would mean to Malaya it is not necessary to enquire here. It is not even necessary to remind the plantation "bosses" that sweated labour at starvation wages is still an essential factor if they are to continue their life of ease and splendour. For who in the world but the Indian would consent to work for anything but a decent wage? Indians only ask for a living wage. In reply they are reminded of the starving millions in India. What a pity! Even the gods are with the mighty.

ACUTE UNEMPLOYMENT.

It is now three months since the general committee of the local Indian association appointed a sub-committee "to enquire into and report on the desirability of organising relief measures for the unemployed Indian labourers" Tens of thousands of Indians were thrown out of employment as the result of a ruthless retrenchment policy by the employers of labour in this country. The Government by March of this year had repatriated over 80,000 labourers to India. They have refused further repatriation owing to their fear of a labour shortage in the event of a rise in the rubber market in the coming months. The fate of Indians whose services had been dispensed with during April and May last can easily be imagined. Their sad case seems to be nobody's business. Not even that of those who took upon themselves the task of appointing the sub-committee. This committee, ceased to function before many days could elapse. How it came to an abrupt end no Indian thought it his duty to enquire. Leaders among Indians spring up like mushrooms on occasions on the arrival of a distinguished visitor or at dinner parties given in honour of high government officials. But when patriotic duty calls leadership is scarce!

OTHER COMMUNITIES' EXAMPLE.

Unemployment among Chinese and Europeans is in a lesser degree. However both the communities rose to the occasion and organised relief funds all over the country. The Chinese people opened camps where their unemployed nationals were fed and sheltered. The fear is expressed in many quarters that many more thousands from the Indian community will join the present band of unemployed in July and August. It is doubtful whether the Government will come to their assistance. Here is a supreme duty for the patriotically inclined Indians to perform. Whether they will rise to the occasion time alone can tell.

Complaint Against Police Inactivity.

(From Our Correspondent.)
JASDAN, June 20.

Several murders and some thefts have recently taken place but as yet there is no trace of the culprits. The public is dissatisfied with this inactivity of the police authorities. They expect the Durbar of Jasdan to take prompt steps.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council By-election, City European Constituency. Scrutiny of nomination papers.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. B.B. & C.I. Railway. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SEND OFF TO R.A. KHEDGIKER.

Comrade R. A. Khedgiker, the General Secretary o the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and till now a non-reinstated striker, having been reinstated at Katni, left Bombay on the 19th inst. A meeting, under the auspices of the Bombay Branch, was held at the Union office on the 18th to give him a send-off.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Youth League will be held on Sunday the 5th July. The date for enrolling members has been extended till the 30th inst.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to general breakdown of all telegraph wires near Bhusaval traffic for Northern India and Calcutta is subject to serious delay.

PANDIT S. S. BHIDE'S PRAVACHAN:—Pandit Sadashiv Shastri Bhide of Poona will deliver a public Pravachan on Upanishad Philosophy at the Maratha High School, on Monday, (29th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.

The President Bombay Girni Kamgar Union writes that Mr. Lalji Pendse was elected as honorary member of the Managing Committee of B. G. K. U. in February last and Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Ushabai Dange in May.

AN INDIAN'S SUCCESS AT CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. S. Bhoothalingam, I.C.S., (probationer), son of Dr. B. Subramanya Aiyar, L. M. & S., of Trivandrum, has passed the final examination for the Economics Tripos of the Cambridge University and has been placed in the First Class.

"PRESENT SITUATION."

Under the auspices of Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, a public meeting will be held today (Tuesday), at Tamba Kanta, Fuvara, at 9 p.m. under the presidentship of Sjt. K. M. Munshi, when Sjt. Abbas Tayabji, Sjt. Dadoobhai Desai, Sjt. Foolchandbhai Shah, Dr. Kothare, Sjt. Chhotubhai Shah and oters will speak on "Present Situation."

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 21st idem, and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru," left Colombo for Bombay on June 21 and is due to arrive on June 25.

Ex-Employee Charged With Cheating

Sadashiv Vishram and Sheru Rattu were placed on Monday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala charged with cheating. The case against the accused was that Sadashiv was a peon in St. Joseph's Home and Eduji Faramji Leper Asylum. He was dismissed some time ago when he took away with him to sheets of the subscription book. Both the accused then began to raise subscriptions from the public on the two sheets. The firm accused went to a local firm on Saturday, when the manager on suspicion handed him over to the police. The Magistrate postponed the case till 6th July to enable the police to make enquiries.

HAARDAT EXPEDITION.

PESHAWAR, June 22.

The Haardat Expedition has left for Srinagar.—A. P.

THE JAMSETJEE NASSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Institute will be held on Wednesday the 1st July 1931 at 6 P.M. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Institute to transact the business undisposed of at the last meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE,

(Sd.) SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,

Hon. Secretary.

Bombay,
22nd June 1931.

NEW COTTON CONTRACTS ACT.

Plea For Broader Outlook.

"IF EUROPEANS LIVE AS OUR BROTHERS"

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., was held on Monday afternoon in the Board Room of the Association, Cotton Exchange, Sewree, for the purpose of considering the proposals contained in government resolution No. 7745 F.D. dated 9th June 1931 on the Cotton Contracts Act Enquiry Committee's Report. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presided.

ONE ASSOCIATION.

This resolution has already been published in these columns. Briefly it accepted the the contention of the Cotton Enquiry Committee that the control of the forwarding trading ought to be in the hands of an association representing all the interests involved and that it would be unsafe to permit more than one authority to regulate these speculative transactions. This procedure would prevent the formation of any other association for the purpose of controlling or dealing in such contracts. The new Act was proposed to be given four years' trial, after which it would be revised.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta moved that the report of the Committee on which Government based their recommendations was not satisfactory, and that this Extraordinary General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association Ld., approved of the proposals contained in the Government resolution dated 9th June. Mr. O. A. Gaganheim seconded the resolution.

Mr. Jamnadas Ramdas moved an amendment to restrict the operations of the new Act for a period of three years only instead of four years, as recommended by the Government. Mr. Bhavanji Khimji seconded the amendment.

BROAD OUTLOOK.

Mr. Ramchandra Baid moved a further resolution that interest of the cotton trade as a whole cannot be served as long as the Constitution seeks to divide the trade into different panels to create sectional angle of vision. In order to have a broad outlook on all questions of cotton trade, it is absolutely essential that provision should be made in the New Act and the Articles of the East India Cotton Association Ld., that three years after the operation of the New Act all the members of the Board of Directors, excepting those representing the growers, should be elected by the general body of the members of the association without the matter being again reviewed by any committee and without there remaining any necessity of legislation to effect the same. Mr. Durgadas seconded the further resolution.

AS BROTHERS.

Mr. Ramchandra said the Government resolution was defective. In the name of the status quo Government sought to perpetuate a division of interests. In England and America there was no such division in cotton exchange. There was a division in India because exporters claimed kinship with Government. He assured the Europeans that they had nothing to fear if after three years Government did not revise the situation and the Association proceeded to work on democratic lines. If Europeans lived like the brothers of Indians they had no cause to fear because Indians had made Europeans, both men and women, President, of the Indian National Congress the highest honour which Indians could give to foreigners.

Sir Victor Sassoon urged the meeting not to be led away by narrow outlook as in cotton trade they all had to work with the least friction possible.

The resolution of Mr. Ramchandra Baid was thrown out while the amendment and the original proposition were agreed to.

HAWKERS AND POLICE IN DHULIA.

(From A Correspondent).

DHULIA, June 22.

People being greatly inconvenienced, tongas being unavailable and hawkers' licenses being removed by the local police, the citizens of Dhulia in a meeting resolved requesting the Police Superintendent and District Magistrate to remove public inconveniences and sympathetically redress the grievances of the hawkers. Mr. Gaikwad presided.

Nautilus, towed by Wyoming, has arrived in Cork harbour.—Reuter.

STRONG MONSOON IN MADRAS DECCAN

POONA, June 23.

The monsoon has been strong in Upper Burma, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan and normally active in east Central India and Chota Nagpur. Temperature is above normal from Gujarat to United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, west Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Burma, Assam, east Central India, Berar, East Central Provinces and Madras Deccan. A few falls fell in Punjab Hills, east Rajputana, North-west Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Toungoo, Akyab and Myitkyina two inches; Bhamo one and a-half; Rangoon, Bassein, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu a-half; Saugor Island one and a half; Ranchi, Cherrapunji one, Barisal three-quorters; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Narayangan;, Dinajpur, Chandbali and Sandheads a-half; Darjeeling a-quarter; Kanker one and a-half; Pachmarhi one; Satna, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Pendra a-half; Akola, Seoni and Chanda a-quarter; Murree one, Cherat a-quarter; Hanamkonda, Mangalor one and a-half; Karwar, Parbhani, Gulbarga and Calicut one; Nizambad, Hyderabad (Deccan), Kurnool, Masulipatam and Mercara a-half; Ratnagiri and Raichur a-quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in North-West Frontier Province and Hyderabad and nearly general rain will continue along the west coast of the Peninsula and in Central parts of the country with local falls in Northeast India and Burma Coast.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 22 6 31 Colaba Point 0.17", Fort 0.35" J. J. Hospital 0.14".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 2.75 inches: Fort 3.13 inches: J. J. Hospital 3.51 inches, inches: Fort 8.38 inches; J. J Hospital 5.97 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 6.25: Fort 8.38 inches: J. J. Hospital .97 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 22.36 inches; Fort 24.80 inches; J J Hospital 18.37 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-6-1931.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-45 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.5 oF. a mercury barometer without index erro at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

GENERAL REMARKS:—The monsoon is strong in south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan and normally active in east Central India. Temperature is above normal from Gujarat to the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in east Central India, Berar; the east Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan with a few falls in east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and the north Madras Coast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, lightly to moderately clouded in Central India and Gujarat, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and the north Madras Coast, and drier in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces, Central India and east Gujarat. The higest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 112 degs. at Multan.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will decrease in Hyderabad and nearly general rain will continue along the West Coast of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 22nd June 1931:—

Station	Rainfall.
Jhansi	0.04"
Akola	0.27"
Amraoti	0.6"
Hoshangabad	0.11"
Jubbulpore	0.43"
Nagpur	0.45"
Chanda	0.18"
Ratnagiri	0.27"
Marmugao	0.05"
Karwar	1.22"
Mahableshwar	0.08"
Sholapur	0.08"
Bijapur	0.05"
Nizamabad	0.39"
Hyderabad	0.52"
Mangalore	1.58"
Calicut	1.20"
Cochin	0.20"
Negapatam	0.01"
Bellary	0.07"
Masulipatam	0.64"
Cocanada	0.06"
Colombo	0.17"

HOOVER'S PLEASANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Heard On The Cotton Exchange.

(BY PRAVIN B. DIVANJI).

MONDAY, June 22.

'The quality of Mercy is not strained,
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.'

Shakespeare.

"The essence of the proposition is to give time to the debtor governments to recover their national prosperity.

I am suggesting to American people that they will be wise creditors in their own interests and good neighbours."

PRESIDENT HOOVER.

Certain events of outstanding world importance were taking place during the last fortnight and which were expected to influence favourably the course of commodity prices in the near future. At the beginning of the month, Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius, respectively, the Chahcellor and Foreign Minister of Germany, paid a visit to England and had long discussions with Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson on the economic situation in Germany. A few days later it was announced that the Bank of England had advanced £4,000,000 to Credit Anstalt of Vienna. Last-week Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury paid a visit to England and had prolonged conversations with Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Normon, the Governor of the Bank of England on the economic crisis in Central Europe.

This has now been followed by the announcement by President Hoover, after consultation with both the political parties in America, that the American Government will postpone all payments on debts of the foreign Governments to the American Government during the fiscal year commencing July 1st next.

While these events were taking place cotton markets were already showing signs of a definite revival.

On the 9th of this month American cotton (July futures) had collapsed to 8.18 cents per lb on the New York Cotton Exchange, while at New Orleans the premier spot cotton market of the world American middling was sold actually at 7.97 cents per lb. These were the lowest levels recorded in the history of the cotton trade since 1904, with the exception of 1914, when in November of that year American middling was quoted at as allow as 7¼ cents per lb just after the declaration of the War.

But during the last ten days although fluctuations have been very erratic, the trend of the cotton prices has been definitely upwards; and aggregate advance of dol. 3.75 per bale in American cotton has already taken place. This advance is all the more remarkable for the fact that it has been built up in face of a fundamentally bearish situation; stocks in America are as high as 4,100,000 bales. Consumption of cotton in American mills during May was as low as 466,000 bales and reports from the textile centres of the world were anything but satisfactory. On the top of these bearish factors, the prospects of New American Crop are ideal to a degree.

With the confidence that has now been created by the announcement from America, and in commodity exchanges the most bullish factor is confidence, cotton prices are expected to show a considerable improvement. It is reported in to-day's cables from Liverpool that the opening quotation for American cotton in Liverpool was 32 points higher than generally expected and at the time of writing it is 36 points higher warranting an advance of 72 points in American cotton at New York—that is a rise of a further dol. 3.75 per bale.

President Hoover was not wrong when he made the above observation while announcing a year's moratorium for the debtor governments of the world. In the quotation for Broach which is Rs. 202 a rise of Rs. 16 in a day and in the jubilliant feeling in the local stock exchange Shakespeare's immortal lines quoted above are ringing in our ears.

PATIL'S EVIDENCE "FULL OF DISCREPANCIES"

Defence Counsel's Charge Against Prosecution

Allegations that the prosecution forged documents and fabricated evidence were made by one of the defence counsel during the hearing of the Chirner Firing Case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Monday.

Mr. Dnarap, a defence pleader, addressing the jury said that the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly brought against some of the accused by the prosecution was ridiculous in the extreme because the accused were admittedly in police custody during the disturbance at Chirner on September 25. As regards the charge of cutting down trees, the accused would have readily admitted their guilt had they actually committed the offence. The admission of such an offence would not have involved an act of moral turpitude. Counsel considered that Satyagraha was a demonstrative and spectacular method of giving expression to a political grievance. The cutting of trees, therefore, would not have been regarded as a "theft" in the accepted sense of the term, as the object was not to commit theft, or inflict a loss on the Government, but only to ventilate a legitimate political grievance. But counsel's case was that some of the accused did not cut down the trees at all.

FULL OF "DISCREPANCIES."

Proceeding, counsel said that the documentary evidence produced by the prosecution in support of the offence of cutting down trees was full of discrepancies.

The list of some persons arrested for cutting down trees tendered by the prosecution as an exhibit and a documentary proof, counsel characterised as a pure forgery. The list was said to have been prepared on September 25, but its existence came to be known only on October 16. Inspector Patil with whom this important piece of evidence was lying did not give charge of this document, when Sub-Inspector Savant took charge of the investigations into the Chirner incidents on September 29. When questioned about this inadvertence Inspector Patil admitted the importance of the document and that he should have handed it to the Investigating officer, but pleaded that he forgot to do so.

"A RANK FORGERY."

Again there was lot of discrepancy as regards the actual number of arrests. Mr. Alekar, the Forest Ranger, who was an eyewitness to the arrests, made several contradictory statements as regards the actual number of arrests. The charge sheet which was prepared some time after the offence was committed, spoke of only 13 persons while the list contained 18. For these reasons, counsel said that this document was a rank forgery and should not be relied upon.

As regards the five panchanamas which were found torn into four pieces each counsel said this was fabricated to show the theft of the revolver of Inspector Patil and also to prove that this officer did not fire his revolver on the day in question. Counsel styled Inspector Patil as the hero of the whole case. This responsible officer had made false statements in denying the charge that he slapped one or two of the accused.

"A CURIOUS FACT."

He not only denied the allegation of slapping and beating, but stated that he had never seen the accused who complained about it. As a matter of fact it was in evidence that Inspector Patil had himself arrested these men and necessarily he must have seen them while apprehending them.

Counsel pointed out another curious fact that all the police witnesses pleaded inability to identify their prisoners who were in their custody for hours together, while they promptly identified persons from a crowd of 6,000 who, they alleged, threw stumps or stones at them.

The Court adjourned till Tuesday.

"E" Ward Representatives On B. P. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

Following 18 members are hereby declared duly elected by the Council of the Bombay P. C. C. as representatives of the Byculla (E) Ward District Congress Committee to sit on the new Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. These alone are the constitutional representatives of that ward:

1. Sjt. S. L. Sitam. 2. Sjt. D. S. Jawalkar. 3. Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas. 4. Sjt. R. R. Rashkar. 5 Sjt. K. L. Borkar. 6. Sjt. N. V. Nakhwa. 7. Sjt. G.V. Kapadia. 8. Sjt. S. K. Pupala. 9. Sjt. H. E. Udmalle. 10. Sjt. R. K Achrekar. 11. Sjt. K. B. Kubal. 12. Sjt. S. H. Daru. 13. Sjt. Gulamalli B. Titi. 14. Sjt. Ghulam Ahmad Khan Arzu. 15. Sjt. M. Hamid Ahmad. 16. Sjt. Jamnadas J. Choksy. 17. Sjt. Dostmahomed Jammahomed. 13. Sjt. Syed Noorali.

An Unauthorized Report.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

A report appearing in a section of the Press that in case the so-called rival representatives of the Byculla (E) Ward District Congress Committee insist on attending the meetings of the Committee, an action of trespass is likely to be brought against them is unauthorised.

HIGH COURT.

Sergeant Finan Case Adjourned.

The Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy rejected on Monday the appeal filed by V.M. Dalal against his conviction by the Presidency Magistrate, 7th Court.

The hearing of the appeal filed by Miss Gulebbai Parkar against the acquittal of Sergeant Finan was adjourned to Monday next.

The hearing of the transfer application filed by Darwood Maganbhai Narsi, Harshadlal Ishvarlal Munim and Mrs. Hasmati Vaikunthlal Munim was adjourned to to-day (Tuesday).

BHUSAWAL TRUNK MURDER CASE.

Statements By Accused

The statement of the accused were recorded after the case for the Crown was concluded on Monday, at the resumed hearing of the Bhusaval Trunk Murder Case, in which Haji Abubaker Taher Mahomed (30) stands charged with robbery and murder of Nemchand Chhaganlal and Narsingrao Mangayya, a Madrasi employee of the first accused, with causing ( ) the evidence of murder, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

"VALUABLE INFORMATION."

Police Inspector Wagle, an investigating officer in this case, who was the last witness examined, deposed that he received a telegraphic message from Bhusaval on the day after the incident where in it was stated that the dead body of one Nemchand Chhaganlal packed in a trunk, was recovered from a third class compartment. Consequently witness informed the cousin of the deceased, and sent a police officer along with some men to Bhusaval to identify the dead body. The first accused made a statement to the police on January 14, 1930. Two bullets recovered from the person of the deceased were sent to an expert for opinion. Witness got valuable information from Umar Haji Ghadiali on examining him on December 5, 1930. Witness sent a police officer to Conoor to trace the second accused, but he did not succeed. However, the second accused was brought down to Bombay from Coimbatore on December 28, 1930.

FIRST ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

In reply to the questions put by the Court, the first accused said that the deceased used to pass by his shop sometimes. On the morning of January 12, 1930 Mangaldas and other diamond brokers had come to the residence. It was not true that he asked them to come in the afternoon. What he told them was that they should accompany Umar Haji to the residence of Sir Mahomed Yusuf, as the accused was not on visiting terms with the latter owing to a dispute. It was false that the accused instructed Umar Haji to pretend to phone, as on the other hand, accused sent a note with Ahmed Fakir, his cook, to Umar Haji, wherein he stated that he (Umar) should accompany the merchants to the residence of Lady Mahomed Yusuf, and added that he (Umar) would get commission. Accused did not ask Narsingrao to buy a trunk. Accused denied having given a bundle to Umar Haji on the evening of the incident. The latter implicated the former on the instigation of Yamunabai and Lady Mahomed Yusuf. Umar was in the service of the accused till the latter's arrest. Accused married the sister of Umar Haji. Accused denied having taken the trunk to Victoria Terminus.

DEALINGS IN DIAMONDS.

Proceeding, the accused replied that whenever he required money he sold his ornaments. In all he had sold property worth Rs. 1,10,000 to meet his liabilities. He had given 33 diamonds to Haji Ahmed, his maternal uncle, on January 9 or 10, 1930, to prepare a diamond necklace. Accused identified the necklace as his but he could not identify the seventeen diamonds which had been taken out from its ornaments. Accused asked his maternal uncle to sell the diamond necklace when the latter pressed for the return of his loan of Rs. 2,600. Accused also gave 236 diamonds of which one was false, to his maternal uncle for disposing them off and told him to return the balance. Accused repudiated the statement of Motilal Dalchhachand, manager of Messrs. Surajmal Lallubhai & Co., claiming the possession of a diamond having a flaw (like a streak) in it and pointed that the diamond had only a kaka mark. The accused denied having taken the old revolver.

TWO FIRE CLAIMS RECEIVED.

It was true that fire had broken out twice at the shop of the accused, but in date prior to the fire incident, his insurance policy had expired.

When called upon, accused added that the case was got up against him by the instigation of the Manager of Yamunabai and Lady Mahomed Yusuf. Accused used to borrow money several times from Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam, his maternal uncle. Accused bought bullets along with the revolver in 1924, but subsequently, he had never bought any more. The bullets recovered from his residence during police search, were only blank ones. Accused admitted having got two fire claims from the insurance companies.

SECOND ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The second accused replied that he was then employed in the service of the first accused. He used to work at the shop and also at his residence. He denied having bought a trunk and said his name was falsely mentioned by Umar Haji. He further denied having helped in removing the trunk to Victoria Terminus. Accused left the shop on the night of the incident at 8 p.m. and went to Ballard Pier for sleeping as usual. Umar had asked him to implicate the first accused. The gentlemen of the jury will be addressed by counsel for the Crown when the hearing will be resumed to-day (Tuesday).

PUBLIC OPINION

(An English Monthly)

JUST OUT.

JUNE ISSUE can be had at all Railway Station and Book Stalls.

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TRAGEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Suicide By Drowning

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching death of Anantram Ramrao Bhojani, a Hinu, whose dead body was recovered from the Sea on Sunday. The deceased was seen jumping into the sea by a police constable on Saturday, but before the police constable could rescue him, Bhojani was swept away by the waves. A number of chits were found in the coat pocke of the deceased which showed that he was worried on account of unemployment and litigation with his relatives on property. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Suicide To End Financial Worries

Monetary difficulties having preyed over his mind, Ghulam Hussein, a Mahomedan, residing at Dongri committed suicide by taking Perchloride of mercury. The deceased after taking the poison told some of his relatives that he had made an attempt to end his life, owing to financial difficulties. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital but died soon after admission. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1931.

PROGRESS OF BOYCOTT.

It appears from the reports in the latest available papers, Indian and British, that the boycott of foreign cloth continues to be about as effective as it ever was. And the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" observes that "the only result of the recent debates in the House of Commons was to add a fresh impetus to picketting." It is to be hoped that the rains will not effectively interfere with picketing. Meanwhile, the formation of a Company to re-export foreign stocks must have appreciably added to the efficacy of the boycott. The "Morning Post" continues to be in a rage at the success of the boycott. The paper says in a leading article in a recent issue that ample evidence has been produced in Parliament to prove that since the Gandhi-Irwin Pact "the boycott is rather intensified than relaxed." It proceeds to say: "We reported on Saturday that the 'Bombay Chronicle', the official organ of Congress in Bombay, used the following language: 'Need we repeat that the most effective method of speeding up the work of the Round Table Conference and making it wholly successful is to intensify the boycott on foreign cloth?' Can any one doubt that this is the policy of the Congress and of its financial backers, the Hindu millowners and Indian cloth-merchants?" The "Morning Post" is quite right in assuming that the Congress and all its supporters, including ourselves and most non-Hindu millowners, have a profound faith in intensifying the boycott of foreign cloth.

The "Morning Post" is now thoroughly roused and is planning a counter-campaign. For weeks past it railed against the Gandhi-Irwin Pact sanctioning peaceful picketing and also tried to make out that Congressmen had already violated the Pact by continuing the boycott of Lancashire cloth, thereby suggesting that picketers should be hauled up by the Government. Some local authorities seem to have already taken the hint but the place of arrested picketers is rightly filled by fresh picketers. We have no doubt that every attack on picketing will not only fail miserably but will make the boycott itself doubly effective. The "Morning Post" is now rattling another weapon against the boycott. It says that "there is a simple, just, and easy way to defeat the conspirators and re-establish fair dealing," that all that has to be done is for Great Britain "to resume those powers for the economic policy of India which she surrendered in 1919." And the Secretary of State has only to declare that "unless the boycott stops at once, the duty on the importation of cotton goods will be reduced by half, and an excise levied to balance what remains of the duty." But the British Government itself would not care or dare to do anything like that because it is impossible. If at all that Government should attempt the impossible, British trade in India—not in cloth alone—would be doomed, there will be no fresh orders for British goods, old orders will be cancelled and Indian workers will not consent to touch British stuff at the docks, in the warehouse or anywhere else. The whole of India will again be set ablaze. The "Morning Post" will have to be content with blustering. Sane responsible Britishers themselves see the utter futility of coercion in India. The special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in India rightly observes that "nothing can force people to buy goods which they do not want," and the more Englishmen at home talk as if it was the duty of cloth merchants to stock English cloth, the longer will it take to return to normal conditions." The Executive Council of the Lancashire Operative Spinners' Amalgamation says in its latest quarterly report: "Repressive measures are not acceptable and would in all probability fail in their purpose if attempted. Even if the boycott were called off and picketing abandoned, the tariff is now sufficiently high to have the effect of excluding Lancashire goods; and if it did not do so, there is evidently sufficient influence exercisable in India by the interests concerned to ensure that it would speedily be increased to any height required." Whether or not India will further raise the duty on foreign cloth, she will never allow herself to be dictated to in the matter and the talk of reviving the cotton excise duty is sheer nonsense.

Coercion in India in any form and in any shape is now doomed. But the threats held out by the reactionaries in Britain and India may as well keen Indians on their guard. The organisation for picketing must be maintained everywhere in perfect condition. We are glad to learn that the Foreign Cloth Re-export Company is getting to work briskly. We understand that the Company is advertising in various countries abroad its newly purchased stocks for sale for considerably reduced prices. The willingness of the original owners of these stocks to accept reduced prices shows but imperfectly the unpopularity of foreign cloth and the risks of keeping their stocks here in the hope of clearing them some indefinite time hence. The success of the Company will, to a large extent, depend, as we have suggested before, on the efficacy of picketing. We would therefore once again urge all Congress organisations to make one more big effort to picket every shop that has not yet accepted fully the boycott scheme. That effort will induce more persons to seek relief at the hands of the Re-export Company. And once the old foreign stocks are got rid of, the picketers will have little more trouble from cloth-dealers: for no dealer will be so blind as to throw away his money over fresh orders for foreign cloth.

UNCLE SAM TO THE RESCUE

The official announcement was made from Washington on Sunday that "subject to confirmation by Congress, the American Government will postpone all payments on debts of Foreign Governments to the American Government, payable during the fiscal year beginning July 1, conditional upon a like postponement of inter-Governmental debts owing to the important creditor Powers." President Hoover in making the announcement, declared that the plan had been approved by General Dawes and Mr. Owen Young, a significant admission which has already caused nervousness in Paris. The American President emphasizes the domestic aspect and importance of this move in his observation: "The purpose of the action is to give the forthcoming year to the economic recovery of the world and help to free the recuperating forces already in motion in the United States from the retarding influences abroad."

There is no doubt that this conditional offer from America will have a far-reaching effect upon European economic conditions, and, consequently, on world condition. Although, evidently, as an assurance to France, President Hoover reiterates that the United States Government "had not abandoned its position that there was no connection between reparations and allied debts of America," a Paris message indicates how French political circles see an inevitable connection between the two. America has made a magnificent gesture of good-will. The German Government has cordially and gratefully approved of the step. It has accepted the moratorium proposals from Washington, but in a telegram to President Hoover Von Hindenburg has drawn attention to Germany's "desperate condition." The President of the Reich considers it "unthinkable that Germany should continue to bear the Reparation burdens." In Italy and Austria the news that Uncle Sam has come to the rescue of debt-ridden Europe has been received with delight, Herr Schobert, the Austrian Vice-Chancellor, expressing the highly optimistic view that the move from Washington "will initiate real peace in Europe and the world generally."

Whether it will, largely depends upon the attitude of the French Government. In Rome people are already busy reminding it most inconveniently of what their "Duce" said in 1922. Signor Mussolini declared then that "the two problems of War Debts and Reparations were indissolubly mixed up." The reminder will cause resentment in Paris. A semi-official statement issued from Paris says: "While appreciating the importance and generosity of the American gesture, authoritative quarters here emphasize the necessity of bringing the moratorium plan into accord with the Young Plan." If this suggestion is accepted by the other "creditor Powers," the gesture of good-will from America would prove valueless. The French official move is to shelve the question by insisting on "an exchange of views between the various Chancelleries," in order to gain time to mobilize opinion in favour of keeping the interdependent question of War Debts and Reparations separate. But will the French Government be able to mobilize such favourable opinion? The probability is that its efforts will prove fruitless. It is significant that in Britain it will no longer have the same ready support for its policy of exacting "the pound of flesh" from Germany. The "New Statesman" recently asked: "Is it not time that we ceased using the Treaty of Versailles as a sort of combined Bible and thumb-screw?" America has shown herself ready to give up the "thumb-screw" idea. And even in France, according to the Paris correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt," M. Briand's latest declaration in the Chamber of Deputies that "not only Parliament, but the whole French people stands behind the politics of peace" is taken seriously by a large section of his countrymen. There are a number of them, says this German observer, who are tired of the "politics of hostility" and will be glad "to reach out friendly hands to Germany to secure an honourable understanding." The attitude of the French Government towards the American proposal will, therefore, be watched all over the world with great interest.

DAMAGING CONFESSION.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Near East and India," is hard put to it in drawing a roseate picture of Sidky Pasha's efforts to run a general election with the application of coercive methods. He confesses: "It is unprofitable to dwell at length on the voting. All elections in the country, as in many others, are far from straight, and if the recent Egyptian elections were more crooked than usual, the fact that the Government could conclude them in face of very definite hindrances from the Opposition and could say with pride that 67 per cent. of the country had given their votes in favour of the Cabinet speaks very highly of Sidky Pasha's ability." It is a damaging confession to make that the elections were "more crooked than usual" and as regards the 'ability' of Egypt's third-rate Mussolini to coerce the voters, his methods exposed by Nahas Pasha in a cablegram to the "Manchester Guardian" indicate that he had stooped so low as to commit every possible outrage against purity of election. Government officials were ordered to give their votes in favour of the Sidky regime under threat of "disciplinary punishment." When they protested many of them were summarily dismissed. Taxi-drivers and members of all licensed professions were menaced with withdrawal of their licenses if they abstained from voting. Nahas Pasha also records that "villages were surrounded in the early morning and armed forces broke into the houses and led the inmates to the polling-booths." Sidky Pasha and his friends have treated democracy with contempt, but their latest folly will soon lead to their undoing.

AN IMPENDING "CATASTROPHE"

According to a contemporary, Colonel Needham, who presided over an I.M.S. dinner in London the other day, strongly protested against what he was pleased to regard as a "catastrophic change."

The elimination, he said, of the civil branch, (of the I.M.S.) recommended by the Services Committee of the Round Table Conference represented a catastrophic change in policy. He could not believe that the Government would desire to disrupt a service with such a high reputation, replacing it by one which according to authoritative opinions must be inefficient.

One cannot but sympathise with Colonel Needham's deep anxiety for the I.M.S., even though in its civil branch, it finds justification only in the handful of Europeans living in a particular station. For, the health of these Europeans and their families is supposed to be perfectly dependent on the presence of an I.M.S. doctor. Nothing less will do. From the point of view of the European "patients" also one may sympathise with Colonel Needham. But there is another side to this question of providing "efficient" medical service to a few Europeans at an amazingly high cost. We refer, of course, to the fact that thousands are compelled to go even without "inefficient" aid because the state that exists for the people cannot afford to provide medical relief.

Trifles

"Europeans in India" are about to meet in Conference at Calcutta for the purpose of discussing the various dangers that threaten them. And it is hoped that they will take due notice of the communique recently issued by the Indian Branch of the I. L. O. giving a summary of draft recommendations for promoting the welfare of seamen.

* * * * *

Opinion is fast crystallising into a realisation of serious dangers inherent in these recommendations. Apparently they are harmless enough. But the underlying idea contains it has been discovered, the germ of the possibility of a Mercantile Marine for India.

It is, therefore, clearly an attempt to let in Discrimination through the back-door which "Europeans in India" must fight with their back to the back-door.

* * * * *

Let no one draw unnecessarily unworthy and unfortunate conclusions from the fact that the "Daily Herald" has drawn "attention to capitalist preponderance in the R. T. C."

The "Daily Herald" still remains the official organ of Mr. MacDonald's Labour Government in Great Britain.

* * * * *

The Maharaja of Kashmir's support to the All-India Federation has given rise to a rumour that still lacks authoritative confirmation from the Patiala Camp or the Simla correspondents of the "Statesman" and the "Pioneer."

In response, it is said, to inquiries made at the summer residence of the Maharaja of Patiala his "advisers" said that his Highness had no information about the Kashmir telegram. The advisers were, therefore, authorised to say that such support from Princes made no difference to the Patiala point of view, so long as the Pol..... The rest was drowned in an abrupt but uncommonly urgent offer of tea and cigarettes.

* * * * *

Talking of Princes and Federation, I am firmly of the opinion that the Working Committee of the States' People's Conference mustn't. They simply mustn't.

I mean they mustn't celebrate "The Indian States People's Week." Every Constitutional Authority—for an exhaustive who's who vide the Patiala Memorandum—lays it down as a political obligation, that they are not to interfere in affairs relating to the Indian States of which they are subjects.

* * * * *

"The British film, 'The Man from Chicago' rejected by the Chief Censor in Australia as 'crime story with no redeeming feature' has been passed by the Appeal Board as 'of high entertainment value.'"

This shows how very backward Australia is.

* * * * *

She ought to take a lesson from India.

Yes, here "we" do much better, indeed "we" do exactly what ought to be done. "We" base our censorship on both the reasons simultaneously.

For consider the pictures of (1) Gandhiji's march.

(2) Crowds of violent outlaws being gently persuaded by policemen to go to emergency hospitals, and

(3) Flag Salutation.

* * * * *

The point need not be laboured that they are crime stories with no redeeming feature—thanks to the extreme modesty of the police.

Nor need it be urged that they are of high entertainment value. But appealing as they do to the masses, they are clearly "popular." And as you know "popular" implies an element therein of the "vulgar." In the interest, therefore, of the people's taste, the multitude must not be allowed to see what it loves to see.

"We," therefore, ban such pictures on both these grounds.

This also proves incidentally the superiority of Indian, over Dominion, Status.

SOME IMPLICATIONS OF SWADESHI.

—:o:—

ELIMINATE USE OF FOREIGN COTTON

(By "CULTIVATOR.")

With the advent of a spirit of Swadeshism among the people of India thanks to the laudable and strenuous propaganda carried on by the Congress organisations throughout the country, it is but desirable that we pause to consider certain implications of the term "Swadeshi."

The economic soundness of Mahatma Gandhi's insistence on the wearing of Khaddar is clearly evidenced in the fact that a large number of men, women and children in India go without even one square meal per day. Distress amongst the agriculturists is great and it is a matter for deep regret that some of the Indian mills take undue and unfair advantage of the opportunity presented them by the Congress by making free and unrestricted use of foreign cotton in the manufacture of their cloth.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN COTTON.

As a result the imports of foreign cotton in India, in recent months have had a perceptible upheaval with a natural and consequential repercussion in the market for Indian cotton. The consequences of such a disastrous policy on the part of some of the Indian mills are obvious. The following figures tell their own woeful tale with regard to the extent of such foreign imports into India:—

Countries.	1930. Jan. Tons.	Feb. Tons.	Mar. Tons.	April Tons.	1931. Jan. Tons.	Feb. Tons.	Mar. Tons.	April. Tons.
United Kingdom	....	....	....	....	29	32	19	37
Persia	1	46	....	18	8	....	16	....
Egypt	105	33	200	144	5,276	4,342	3,496	1,889
Kenya Colony / Tanganyika Territory	397	117	1,417	3 232	248	346	3,065	6,367
United States	222	72	4	....	116	112	100	15
Other countries	159	194	112	....	5,225	1,898	856	1,731
	464	287	90	122	61	2	85	54
Total	1,348	749	1,823	3,516	10,963	6,722	7,639	10,063

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that, with the beginning of strenuous Swadeshi propaganda, imports of foreign cotton have likewise increased considerably. The decrease in imports in some cases in the latter months of 1931 as compared with those at the beginning of the year can be accounted for by the fact that the local mills are overstocked at present due to their anticipation that the Swadeshi Movement would stimulate demand for their cloth and due to that anticipation failing to materialise to any considerable extent as a result of the economic depression in the country and the resultant diminution in the purchasing power of the already penurious masses. But, in general, the importation can be said to justify the statement that, as the Swadeshi propaganda gained momentum, the imports of foreign raw cotton into the country were also stimulated comparatively and that such importations have spelt danger and even ruination to the cotton cultivators of the country.

UNPRECEDENTED CRISIS.

This situation is doubly accentuated by the unprecedented crisis in India at present eventuating in a great fall in commodity prices. Moreover, the fall in prices of certain classes of foreign cotton has perforce had the effect of bringing down the Indian prices comparatively, in a feeble but futile attempt by the latter to meet the foreign competition. Even without such a forcible reduction, the cotton cultivator in India is unable to procure for his produce the actual money he has had to spend for the cultivation thereof. One would expect that the Indian mills which import foreign cotton for the production of their cloth would make sincere attempts to retrieve the plight of this neediest class in the country by purchasing their cotton requirements from India and thus promoting their welfare, instead of, through lure of immediate profits, purchasing their raw cotton from abroad.

UNTENABLE ARGUMENT.

The strenuous efforts made by the Congress organisations in respect of the propagation of Khaddar have generated a welcome feeling among the masses of the country of the desirability, nay, the economic necessity of their wearing only the hand-spun and hand woven cloth. The argument, therefore, of the Indian mills that recourse is being had to foreign cotton, because of the public yearning for finer cloth, can no more hold water in the face of the wide popularity which the coarse cloth has received. In view of the fact, moreover, that the masses have been sufficiently educated about the advantages accruing from the use of Khaddar, notwithstanding its coarse nature, the Indian mills can no more complain that such coarse cloth as can be produced from the Indian cotton is unsaleable because of its coarseness.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

The only conceivable reason, therefore, for foreign cotton to be brought into the country, in spite of the fact that India's requirements are capable of being met by her own production of raw cotton, is the paltry profit which the Indian mills are able to get as a result of their purchases abroad. For such Indian mills to allow the consideration of a meagre profit to preponderate broad and healthy considerations of Indian economic prosperity is, to say the least, reprehensible. By adopting such a short-sighted policy Indian mill-owners who profess to have national feelings and patriotic motives are directly jeopardising the Indian cotton cultivator class.

HARD ON THE BUYER.

This policy of adding to their wealth masquarading under "Swadeshism" is becoming more and more apparent every day. And the poor, illiterate Indian buyer, who desires to purchase genuine Swadeshi cloth is being hoodwinked by the dealers by saying that a particular cloth is Swadeshi, in the sense that it is made in India by an Indian mill, even though the cotton used in the manufacture may be foreign. The purchasing public will, therefore, be well advised strictly to adhere to Khaddar, lest they should be made the victims of unscrupulous exploitation at the hands of the Indian mills. Where the use of Khaddar becomes inconvenient—for which there does not appear any moral reason—it is incumbent upon such people to insist upon having only Swadeshi cloth, Swadeshi in the strictest sense of the term, not excluding the Swadeshi character of the cotton employed. The non-adherence to the Swadeshi character of the raw cotton means virtually as much danger as the importation of foreign yarn, excepting for the fact that the Indian workmen are benefited to the extent of converting foreign raw cotton into yarn in India. This in itself does not render as adequate a help to the Indian people as the alternative of using Indian raw cotton in the manufacture of textiles.

HELP THE INDIAN FARMER.

For those mills which are scrupulously following the above implications of Swadeshi, including essentially the Swadeshi character of the cotton employed, the present struggle will naturally, and as is perceptible, serve as a much-needed fillip to their own prosperity besides that of the Indian growers. But let the recalcitrant mills beware of the dire consequences their present policy is fraught with, and let them rise boldly to the occasion and do their bit to save the impoverished cotton growers of India, lest they should go down to posterity as the betrayers of the Indian economic cause. A little imagination and fore-thought will convince them that patronage given to the Indian cotton-grower at present will have the happy and welcome reaction in the future of leading India to an enviable position with regard to her cotton industry. In such a happy eventuality, it is the Indian mills themselves which stand to gain much more than at present, besides promoting Swadeshi enterprises.

A MORAL DUTY.

The necessity for the production of long staple cotton in India is being increasingly felt and, if such production succeeds on a large scale one can safely forecast that India will, ere long, be self-supporting in respect of her raw cotton requirements, especially with regard to cotton of long staples. But in view of the acuteness of the economic depression, particularly among the cultivator class, it is inadvisable for the Indian mills to live on pious platitudes pending the arrival of a time when India will be able to produce cotton equal in quality to foreign

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Spiritual V. Temporal.

Trouble appears to have arisen again between his Holiness the Pope and his temporal almightiness Il Duce. Only the other day the world was asked to rise and welcome the re-appearance of Peace and Good-will following closely on the heels of an amicable settlement of preliminaries— Signor Mssolini protesting his innocence of any design against Catholics and the Pope promptly responding by offering to open the affairs of the Catholic People's Party to a political audit. But a hitch has suddenly appeared almost from nowhere and certainly without any warning. What it is, is not yet known. But it has obliged his Holiness to re-discover "hateful intensification of watching, spying and continual threats" from the Fascist Party against Catholic action for organisation. We have little doubt that Il Duce will train his glasses from his own 'observatoire' and surprise himself by detecting unmistakable "efforts" on the part of his Holiness "to keep the horizon menacing." Further developments being on the other side of the horizon, cannot yet be seen.

Price Of Freedom.

Speaking at Allahabad on June 19, Pandit Jawaharlal reiterated what is obvious to every one who is not wilfully blind; namely that "It was no pleasure to those who were in the position of leaders to throw their countrymen into the fire of political struggle and the suffering that attended it." This, however, is not to imply that the Truce should be regarded as a welcome preluce to Peace-at-any-cost. Pandit Jawaharlal rightly emphasised the need for preparedness. As he pointed out, 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' It is the motto of every free country. And if it is true in the case of free countries, how much more compelling must it be in the case of a country that is fighting for its freedom?

Satyagrahis In Jail.

The latest report on Madras Jails describes the Satyagrahi prisoners as follows: "They are, as a class, ill-balanced neurotic individuals, who require firm but tactful treatment, as they are not, as a rule, amenable to discipline but try in every possible way to evade compliance with Jail orders." We have known Satyagrahi prisoners well enough to be able to say that the above remark is a childish perversion of the truth. Under instructions from Mahatma Gandhi most Satyagrahis are known to have scrupulously adapted themselves to jail disciple, though they rightly revolted against inhuman treatment not seldom attempted to be enforced in the name of discipline. Many Satyagrahis have even helped the authorities in maintaining jail discipline. The Madras report itself testifies to the "high standard of discipline" maintained in jails during the year and also to the 'appreciable decline in the number of prison offences and punishments during the year." We suggest that the improvement is due mainly to the wholesome influence exercised by the Satyagrahis on their fellow-prisoners and also on jail officials.

Another Scandal?

"A crisis has arisen," says the Bombay correspondent of the "Statesman", "in the affairs regarding the Deccan Irrigation scheme ..... And it is stated that the scheme as a whole is not showing a return of one per cent. To-day the Government is face to face with one of the most serious problems, for the entire scheme may have to be scrapped and a fresh start made." We do not know if there is any ground for this apprehension. If there is, the crisis will, no doubt be a grave one, for the Government has already sunk about ten crores in the scheme, and the Government's tradition is such that it might well sink more crores rather than confess its error betimes. The fear of further speculative expenditure does not seem to be groundless for it is stated that at an emergent Conference to be held next week in this connection one of the questions to be discussed is whether the scheme has been big enough to meet the demands placed upon it or whether it has failed because it has only been able to do half the job. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Back Bay scandal will not be repeated.

"Legalised Robbery."

MR. NARIMAN'S INDICTMENT OF ENCHROACHMENT DEPARTMENT.

PROTECT THE POOR HAWKER.

Commissioner Dalal Wants Police To Deal With Them.

The question regarding the abolition of the Encroachment Department of the Bombay Municipality figured prominently at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon.

Dr. J. N. Choksey had moved at the previous meeting that the Encroachment Department should be abolished.

"LEGALISED ROBBERY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Works Committee for report and finding out of a solution. He submitted that the solution suggested by the Commissioner namely that the hawkers should be given over entirely to the control of the police was a remedy which was worse than the disease. This was a very old question and it had always engaged the attention of the nationalist members of the Corporation. He himself had launched cases in a court of law charging the officers of the Encroachment Department with theft. He found out that the robbery of the Department was legalised.

VIA MEDIA.

This hawkers' question was a question which had to be looked at from two points of view. One view was that of hawkers themselves, who were poor and hard-working men. The other view was that of the citizens'. Sometimes these hawkers occupied footpaths so much so that even funeral processions were held up in the streets. They must find out a real solution which, while relieving the hardships of the poor hawkers, would at the same time protect the rights of the citizens.

RECEIPTS SHOULD BE GIVEN.

In any event hawkers ought to be protected from the summary way of dealing for which the officers of the Encroachment Department made themselves responsible. The Commissioner's suggestion to hand over the whole department to the police was nothing but throwing the poor hawkers from frying pan into the fire. They could not dispose of their responsibility so summarily as that. To leave the hawkers to the tender mercies of the police was the most unmerciful act. They must adopt a better method A suggestion was made that a receipt should be given on the spot to the hawker whose goods were confiscated. Another suggestion was that a warning should be given for the first time. Being assailed on all sides, the Commissioner had taken a defeatist attitude on the question.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy seconded Mr. Nariman's amendment.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla moved another amendment that the question he referred to a special committee for enquiry and report. It was seconded by Mr. Asavale.

Dr. Colacco moved one more amendment that the matter be referred to the Works Committee and pending its report the activities of the Encroachment Department should cease.

Mr. P. J. Marzban, Chairman of the Standing Committee, supported Mr. Karanjawalla's amendment. He observed that if they deprived the hawker of his little trade, in all probability he would be driven to pick-pocketing and other petty offences.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai remarked that in any case they did not want to pamper the hawker at the cost of the shopkeepers and pedestrians.

'LEAVE IT TO THE POLICE.'

The Municipal Commissioner, replying to the criticism, submitted that the most practical solution of his question was the one which he had suggested in his report. The Encroachment Department had got a force of only 38 servants including coolies. Hawkers would be better off under the police than under the Municipality. It was impossible for them to follow the same methods as the police did because they had not got the organisation which the police had. Police could arrest a hawker on the spot but the officer of the Encroachment Department had not got that authority. The method of issuing a summons was dilatory and absolutely impracticable. The best remedy under the circumstances was to leave the control to the Police Commissioner who alone had got the necessary organisation to deal with the hawkers.

At this stage closure was moved and accepted. Mr. Nariman withdrew his amendment in favour of Dr. Colaco's amendment. The amendment were then put to vote. Dr. Colaco's amendment was lost. Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla's amendment referring the matter to a Special Committee was carried in the end as a substantive proposition.

POONA DAY BY DAY

University Examination Results

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, June 21.

203 students appeared for the 2nd LL.B. Examination and 103 were successful. The University Results on the whole were 49 per cent. Two students from the same College came in First Class and obtained Arnold, Sir Chandawarkar and Spencer Scholarships.

TRI-COLOR FLAG ON THE MUNICIPAL HALL.

The Chief Officer was asked a lot of questions through newspapers regarding the replacement of a new flag instead of the old torn one which flew over the Municipal building. The Municipal Authorities took advantage of the presence of Pandit Malaviya as the best occasion to put up the new flag. So yesterday, the new flag was seen over the Municipal Hall.

CHARKHA CLASS ALANDI

The prize distribution ceremony of the above class was performed last week by Mrs. Thuse. 28 boys were presented with Gandhi Caps. The Secretary of the School in his report stated that Khadi worth Rs. 250 was sold during the last year in the village.

Rao Saheb Kulkani, the President of Alandi Municipality gave an assurance of every possible help from his Municipality.

"B.E.S.T." APPRENTICES' SOCIAL GATHERING:—The function was organised for the first time in the B.E.S. & T. CO., and was conducted on Thursday night under the presidentship of Mr. C. N. Moberly, C.I.E., General Manager.

Mr. P. R. Sreenivasa Rao the organiser of the function gave an interesting talk on behalf of the apprentices.

The President, Mr. C. N. Moberly (General Manager), gave some interesting hints. He laid stress on absolute punctuality, shedding fear of dirt, or avoidance of the tendency to cover mistakes, to talking only with facts, avoidance of long reports and criticism unless one had a better suggestion to make, and guarding against corruption. He said that it was essential to maintain a sense of humour.

The function came to a close after the demonstration of magic by Mr. G. J. Bhende and music by Messrs. P. R. Sreenivasa Rao and Hadkar.

SPANISH AND "ORIENTAL" DANCES.

Capitol's New Venture.

Those interested in the dance would find the new venture at Capitol this week, a pleasant surprise. For they have engaged the services of the celebrated Hollywood dancers Elaine and Hugo. While Elaine reveals verve and vigour in her solo Spanish dance which by the way is a replica from the film "Paramount or Paradefi" Hugo attracts attention in his clever and intricate step dances; both of them rise to a decisive climax in their superb rendering of the famous 'Spiders Web' dance, the only oriental adagio of its kind yet staged in Bombay. They have come fresh from their Hollywood successors "en route" to Germany to fulfill an engagement with the U. F. A. Pictures Corporation. They will perform daily at the 6-30 and 10 p.m. shows. On the screen, Kathleen Morris' best seller "Passion Flower" with a well chosen cast, makes an impressive talkie.

BOMBAY TEXTILE WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Workers Demand More Wages.

The Textile Workers' Conference, convened by the Girni Kamgar Union (Patel Building), met on Sunday at Damodar Hall, Parel.

Mr. S. P. Bhise who presided traced the history of the textile industry in Bombay and referred to the tendency towards concentration of capital which was leading to further exploitation of workers. He ended his speech with a brief outline of the immediate tasks before the textile workers of Bombay.

WANTED MORE WAGES.

Mr. Philip Anton read messages of fraternal greetings from the textile workers of Pulgaon, Hinganghat, Sholapur and Calcutta and the Begal Jute Workers' Union. A resolution on the immediate demands of the textile workers was carried unanimously. The demands are 32 in number and include 8 hours' day, rise in wages by 25 per cent., abolition of two sides and three looms system, recognition for the Girni Kamgar Union (Patel Building) and its mill committees etc. The resolution called upon the workers to secure these demands by joining the union and making it a big organisation, establishment of mill committees and preparation for a general strike.

Resolutions were also passed demanding the release of Meerut prisoners, Bengal Ordinance prisoners, Pearl Mill case and China Mill case prisoners, and of Messrs. Sidiq, Hamid, Ali Bahadur and Bukhari.

B. P. C. C ELECTION DISPUTES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 20th instant a lengthy statement has been published at page 9 under the caption "anti-Congress Propaganda Exposed". This statement purports to come in the name of the B.P.C.C. It is, therefore, necessary to inform the public that the matter, which is discussed in the said statement, was never considered either by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee or by its Council. The statement is issued by the office-bearers on their own.

The merits of the statement I have nothing to do with, but one important point must be dealt with. The Committee on the showing of the present office-bearers of the B.P.C.C. is not a judicial body but only a sub-committee of the Council which is an Executive body. Words like "sub-judice" have no place in talking of such a committee. Really, election disputes have always been commented upon even while the consideration of such disputes is pending and the impartiality of arbitrators appointed to decide such disputes has again and over again been questioned. A high moral attitude is not at all justified in this connection and it is really touching the limit to say that an attack against a particular set of office-holders amounts to anti-Congress Propaganda.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 22.

In sympathy with better hessian market jute shares opened steady after the week-end but as the session progressed slightly easier feeling prevailed. The close was again firm. Government securities opened quiet but steadied up again at close. Following were closing quotations:—

Jutes:—Alliance ordy. 253/8; Albion ordy 258; Anglo-India ordy. 250; Auckland ordy. 167; Bally ordy. 124; Baranagore 109; Champdany 101; Clive 20/4; Dalhousie ordy. 337; Do. pref. 107; Delta ordy. 381; Empire ordy. 39/4; Fort William ordy. 202; Howrah 32/4; Hukumchand ordy. 18/8; Kamarhatty ordy. 355; Kanknarrah ordy. 330; Lansdowne ordy. 114; National 20/4; Northbrook pref. 107; Presidency 5/8; Standard ordy 270. A.P.

Solidarity Is Need Of The Hour.

A PLEA TO POSTPONE CALCUTTA SESSION OF A. I. T. U. C,

HASTILY CONVENED CONGRESS WILL BE DETRIMENTAL TO CAUSE OF UNITY.

Mr. Tayab Shaik, Secretary of the Trade Union Unity Committee has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Provisional Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Calcutta. A copy of the letter has been forwarded to the Executive Commitee of the A. I. T. U.:—

Dear Comrade,

The Unity Committee set by the Conference of Trade Union representatives, which met in Bombay on May 10, held an informal meeting on June 11. All the members present in Bombay (five out of nine) attended the meeting. The object was to secure the co-operation of Mr. Subas Chandra Bose and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President and ex-President of the T. U. C. The proposal was to invite both these gentlemen to join the Unity Committee and thereby strengthen its position and assure the success of its efforts. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru attended the meeting, and having made himself acquainted with the object and achievements of the Committee, accepted the invitation to joint it. Unfortunately Mr. Bose failed to attend and has not until now replied our invitation. We do hope that he will accept it.

The Committee reinforced by Mr. Nehru, discussed the possible ways and means of establishing unity in the Indian Labour movement, and came to the conclusion that the prospects were quite hopeful. A very large number of Trade Unions to-day stand behind the Unity Committee, and are supporting its activities. Even the Right wing group of Mr. N. M. Joshi which refused to serve on the Committee, is slackening its attitude, and appears to be ready to discuss the details of differences. We hope that under the influence of Mr. Bose and other sane elements, there will eventually be a change in the attitude of the group at the other extreme.

With these considerations, the Committee formed the opinion that a hastily convened session of the T. U. C. will be detrimental to the cause of unity. It appears that under the existing state of affairs, very few unions will be prepared to attend the Congress. Therefore it will not be a representative gathering of the entire movement, but that of a fraction. The result will be aggravation of the clevage we are all so anxious to heal. Before the next session of the T. U. C. the largest possible number of unions should be brought together on a clearly defined platform, so that the Congress will finally meet to re-establish the unity of the T. U. C. movement. The Unity Committee, acting upon the instructions of a large number of unions is endeavouring to build up such a common platform. Happily considerable advance has been made in this direction. The platform of Unity presented by a number of Bombay unions has been adopted as the basis for discussion. The Committee has circulated this document, and is collecting further materials in the light of which the platform will finally be shaped so as to win the support of the largest possible number of unions.

In order that our Committee may accomplish the task entrusted to it, nothing should be done which may prejudiced the cause of unity. Therefore our Committee proposes that the next session of the T. U. C. should be postponed till October. This will give us the time to gather all the unions, probably excepting the intransigeant extreme groups. It will also be possible to work out a policy of genuine Trade Unionism for the United Congress to ratify.

IN THE CAUSE OF INDIA'S FREEDOM.

—:0:—

Mr. Bapat's Call For A Lakh Of Workers.

Mr. Bapat has issued the following:—

My Idea is to collect a band of a hundred thousand men between the ages of 20 and 55 who are in love with the Ideal of an Independent and Free India and to whom no price is too great for the attainment of that Ideal by peaceful and non-violent means. These men must ceaselessly endeavour to purify themselves by carrying out Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme. A band of workers ever ready like this, to offer their life at the altar of their ideal will not only hasten the attainment of our Independence but will also help the realisation of the great ideal which prophets have preached and saints have dreamt in all ages viz. the final dethronement of the Way of Violence: This I see with the clear vision of my soul, and in obedience to my Inner Voice I am sending out this appeal to the sons of India to join the band of Non-violent army of India's Independence.

I pray that my appeal may find a response in your hearts. I want men who are honestly desirous of working out the purificatory programme laid down by Mahatma Gandhi whose ideal is the complete dethronement of violence and the final triumph of the way of non-violence and who appears to consider the former as acceptable to God. I appeal to you to ponder over the condition of affairs around and after deep thought if you come to see with me that for the independence of the Country and the dethronement of the Way of Violence, an organized band of workers will have to lay down their lives on a large scale, in fact without such a sacrifice those ideals can never be attained, then please enter your names in this Band if you feel a call within you to join. Every member of this band shall use Khaddar and shall work at atleast one of the items of the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi viz. Khaddar production, spread of Khaddar, village organisation, picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops and must also be ready to observe the special discipline that will be laid down for the Band. The Band will not set to do its proper work before the 26th January 1932 i.e. the next Independence Day. When the first division of the Band goes out to work with the intent of laying down their lives I shall go with it and offer life at the Feet of the Lord. In case a scheme of Swaraj satisfactory to Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Nation is evolved at the Round Table Conference the contemplated sacrifice of lives will not be necessary.

Every one who wishes to join this Band is requested to think coolly over all the points I have raised and join after mature thought.—Yours, etc.,

P. M. BAPAT.

Ahmednagar,
16th June, 1931.

I have carefully read the appeal issued by Mr. P. M. Bapat called 'India's Life-Sacrificing Band. A Call to Indian's. I have given deep thought to it. The Lord in my heart has commanded me to join the Band. In the presence of the Lord I solemnly declare that I am prepared to sacrifice my life in an absolutely non-violent way with the object of securing independence for India and that until the hour of proposed sacrifice, I shall honestly carry out the purificatory programme of Mahatma Gandhi and the special disciplinary programme of the Band. I am at present I am prepared to whenever I may be ordered to do so.

Name:
Address:
Age:
Occupation:
Religion:
Education:
Signature:
Date:

PROSECUTION IN MEERUT CASE FILES LENGTHY AFFIDAVIT

—:0:—

On High Court's Demand

DR. KATJU AND MR. PANDIT APPOINTED BY HIGH COURT TO DEFEND THREE ACCUSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, June 19.

The Acting Chief Justice on the applications of the Meerut accused for bail had passed an order that the prosecution should file one or more affidavits containing brief references to important pieces of evidence, if any, showing that any accused committed an overt act of violence or made preparations for the same or the extent to which he himself preached the use of force or personally disseminated any literature advocating such use.

Complying with this order the Prosecution through Mr. Khairat Nabi, one of the Public Prosecutors, have filed an affidavit covering 46 closely typed full-scape pages.

NO "OVERT ACT OF VIOLENCE."

In the very first paragraph the Prosecution says that "there is no evidence on record showing that any of the accused has committed any overt act of violence". It goes on to say that "with reference to the question whether any of the accused had made preparations for the commission of acts of violence, it is in fact the case for the prosecution evidence in support thereof that the accused intended and hoped to fulfil the aims of the conspiracy by means of the violent overthrow of the Government by law established and the complete destruction of the whole state apparatus."

As regards the political and trade union activities of the accused the affidavit says "It is further the case for the prosecution, and again there is considerable evidence in support, that the communist party of India, the Workers and Peasants' Parties and other bodies were organised and maintained in pursuance of the said conspiracy with the object of training and preparing the members thereof for violent revolutionary action, that the Trade Union movement was regarded as one of the most important of the possible weapons in the struggle for power and for the establishment of the proposed dictatorship of the proletariat and that the members of the said conspiracy in fact engaged in Trade Union work and encouraged others to engage therein, with the sole or primary object of mobilising the workers for the class-struggle and leading them ultimately into open conflict with the state forces".

"Having regard to these facts and to the whole theory and teaching on which the Leninist doctrines affected by the accused were founded, it is submitted that all the accused clearly contemplated and made preparations for the commission of acts of violence."

CITATIONS FROM SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

The affidavit describes the above general considerations as applicable to all the accused and then sets out more particularly the evidence affecting individual accused on the point of preaching the use of force or disseminating literature advocating the same. It gives extracts from the statement made in this Court on the speeches and writings of Spratt, Joshi and Sohan Singh, Muzaffar, Dange, Joglekar Mirjkar, Basak, Goswami, Chakravarti, Majid, Huda, Alwe, Jhabwala, Thengdi, and Usmani. The extracts relied upon by the Prosecution are those where the accused "ridicule and condemn non-violence, or claim that the existing order cannot be changed it must be destroyed or maintain that political power is not transferred it must be captured, in short where they speak of the good-old meaning of Revolution." Besides the above-mentioned accused Adhikari, and Ajodha are mentioned as regards disseminating literature.

The affidavit proceeds "It has throughout the hearing of this case in the Sessions Court and indeed also in the Magistrate's Court, been the general practice of the accused, other than those who either have repudiated or obviously intend to repudiate Communism, to shout revolutionary slogans and sing revolutionary songs every morning on their way to, and in the verandah of the court house. The said slogans and songs refer, with praise and exhortation, to the Communist International, the Red Flag and above all Revolution."

"With reference to the length of time for which this trial has been pending and to the further expected duration thereof, I say that much time has already been wasted by unnecessarily lengthy and wholly irrelevant statements."

The prosecution, has, along with the affidavit forwarded to the High Court, printed copies of the statements so far made by the accused.

HIGH COURT APPOINTS COUNSEL FOR ACCUSED.

A telegram has been received to-day from the High Court appointing Dr. Katju and Mr. R. S. Pandit as Counsels to argue the bail application of Bradley, Mirjkar, and Joglekar as requested by these accused.

Dange and Kasle did not suggest the names of any lawyer and the High Court will appoint some lawyer for them on Rs. 50.

DANGE'S APPLICATION.

Dange has sent another application to the High Court to be allowed to argue his bail in person. He maintains that the Lahore High Court has already ruled in Bhagat Singh's case that the High Court cannot appoint a lawyer for an accused against his wishes, Arguing that no ordinary lawyer can handle this highly complicated case, he says, "it is impossible through a persual of "briefs" and by a counsel briefed in the manner suggested, that is, without instructions, knowledge of the case or consent of the petitioner. It would be like putting a simple bullock cart driver immediately to drive a highly complicated locomotive "in the interests of the passengers" on the ground that the common function in both is simply motion. A lawyer however "trained" cannot argue the intricate principles of this case just because he knows the common factor of all cases, "the law."

25th June has been finally fixed by the High Court to hear all the bail applications.

The prosecution, it is understood is going to file along with the affidavit the 'Draft Platform of the C. P. I issued about 2 months ago and the manifesto on 'Karachi Congress.'

MUSLIMS & STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Maulana Bukhari's Appeal

GUJARAT, June 13.

Owing to the execution of Hari Kishen, the idea of taking out a procession in connection with the Political Conference which commenced its sitting on June 11 at 10 p.m. on the Mahabir Naik Club Grounds was given up.

The Conference opened at 10 p. m. Maulana Habiboullah Rahman, who was originally elected President having fallen ill, Syed Attaullahshah Bukhari was unanimously voted to the Chair.

Hakim Abdul Latif Aziz, senior Vice-President of the City Congress Committee, read an address in the course of which he referred to the hard fate of the peasants.

Dr. Satyapal then addressed the gathering and explained to the audience principles of the non-violent movement and exhorted them to use 'Khaddar' and preach and practice Hindu-Muslim unity.

Devi Shakuntala of Lahore also addressed the Conference.

Syed Attaullah Shah Bukhari when he rose to speak was given a hearty ovation. He denounced in vehement terms the propaganda which was being carried against him and others who were of nationalist views. He appealed to young Muslims to rise above their prejudices and limitations and to plunge in the next war of independence. He also exhorted them to live up to the traditions of Islam and to help in liberating the country from the bondage of slavery.

The Conference after adopting two resolutions, appreciating the life long services of the Raja of Mahmudabad and appreciating the courage and bravery of Hari Kishen terminated for the day. —"Hindustan Times."

UPANAGAR CAMP'S KHADI PUSH.

Takli Spinning In Suburban Schools.

(From A Correspondent)
VILLE PARLE, June 21.

With a view to push on Khadi sales in the Suburbs the Khadi Samiti of the Upnagar Camp has organised Khadi Hawking and Khadi Bazars in the Suburbs. Khadi for sale is brought from the Charkha Sangha Khadi Bhandar at Santa Cruz and various Khadi Bhandars of Bombay.

TOTAL OF RS. 1282.

Volunteers of the Upnagar Camp carry on the Khadi propaganda in the Suburbs and the adjoining districts. The work extends also to the villages. The Khadi Samiti proposes to continue this Khadi propaganda till it is made impossible by the monsoons.

The total Khadi sales upto 18th instant amounted to Rs. 1282-2-0 in a period of 3 months only.

The noteworthy features of the Khadi propaganda carried on by the Samiti are the propaganda among the villages and the great enthusiasm of the lady workers of Vile Parle.

SPINNING IN SUBURBAN SCHOOLS

The Khadi Samiti of the Upnagar Camp has taken up the work of introducing Takli spinning in the Suburban schools. The Samiti has issued circulars to some of the schools and is in correspondence with the Local Board at Andheri and the Bandra Municipality regarding the Takli spinning in the schools. The Samiti has offered its help in pushing on this work by supplying spinning and carding experts in the initial stages.

The Samiti invites co-operation of all the suburban schools in its efforts to introduce Takli in their schools.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

"We Have Come To A Parting Of Ways"

:0:

INDIA DETERMINED TO BE FREE

Parting As Friends Or As Enemies The Only Question

EX-SPEAKER ON R. T. C. & SAFEGUARDS AND STATE SUBJECTS

WESTMINSTER, June 5.

Indians turned up in great numbers at the first public meeting addressed by Mr. V. J. Patel since his arrival in England. This meeting was held at Essex Hall, Strand, last Friday evening under the auspices of the London Branch of the Indian National Congress. The newly-elected Chairman of that body, Dr. S. S. Mohamedi, presided, and in introducing Mr. Patel, he referred to the great sacrifices made by that gentleman in the service of his country.

NARRATION OF PRISON LIFE.

Mr. Patel received an ovation on rising to address the meeting. Although his health is still far from good, he gave no evidence of weakness throughout an address, which lasted nearly an hour and half. What he had to say was very much to the taste of his audience, many of whom were apparently more than doubtful as to the wisdom of the armistice agreed to by Mr. Gandhi and Lord Irwin. Mr. Patel began by giving us a graphic account of his prison experiences, which, to say the least of it, did nothing to lessen his resentment at the nature of British rule in India. Then he directed some very searching home truths at His Majesty's present Government, whom he accused of having sanctioned the most unprecedented repression, known since the mutiny.

Having got hold of the leaders of the Congress, said the speaker, and locked up about 70,000 people, they found that the national movement was going on just as before.

Describing the Dhthi campaign which went on for so long, Mr. Patel said he would understand a socialist Government sending people to gaol for breaches of the law, but he could not understand any Government using force against unresisting people who were prepared to take the consequence of breaches of the law. He asked Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to lay his hand on his heart and say whether he had not surrendered all his self-long professions and principles in sanctioning this policy of repression.

He went on to challenge the Government as to whether they were willing to make India a party question and go to the country. "We have come to a parting of the ways", said the speaker amidst resounding cheers: "and the only question is whether we and the British are going to part as friends or as enemies. The country is greater than Congress (cheers). Congress is greater than Mahatma Gandhi (louder cheers). Mahatma Gandhi is greater than all the leaders put together" (cheers renewed).

OUT OF THE EMPIRE.

Although throughout his address, Mr. Patel spoke in the highest terms of Mahatmaji and his doctrine of non-violence he gave the impression that his great leader's policy was more compromising than he thought it should have been. Over and over again he insisted that India would be satisfied with nothing less than complete independence and severance from the British Empire. When he declared his conviction that this independence could be secured by non-violent methods, the cheers were not quite so loud—some present, at any rate, being obviously of opinion that passive resistance would prove ineffectual and would have to give way, in the last resort, to something else.

Mr. Patel, however, stuck firmly to his point and to his belief that the most effective weapon of all had been, and would continue to be, the boycott of British goods (loud cheers), and also the boycott of British institutions. He seemed to speak as one who believed that the Delhi truce was not going to be of long duration. The boycott, he suggested, had only been suspended for a time. When the movement was restarted, if it had to be re-started, it would mean not only the boycott of British goods and British institutions, but the social boycott of every Englishman in India (loud cheers). In that case British trade in India would be gone for ever. "We shall be out to kill British trade root and branch. I know there will be a fierce struggle. Government will resort to more savage repression than before. So much the better for us. Had it not been for the repressive policy of Lord Irwin's Government, the movement of civil disobedience and boycott would not have won such a response from the country." If India persevered in this attitude, Great Britain would find it impossible to carry on, and British statesmen would be driven to say, "Let us come to terms as independent nations." And this, he believed, could be done without the shedding of a drop of blood. He did not believe that their movement would have attracted the attention of the world as it had done during the last twelve months if it had been a violent movement and the British Government would have crushed it without much difficulty. They could never hope to beat the British Government in the field of violence. They might for a time terrorise the Government, but at what a cost to themselves! When a man was prepared to lay down his life for his country without retaliation, and when thousands upon thousands were ready to follow him, that country deserved to be free (cheers).

A BAD BARGAIN.

Clause 2 of the Delhi Agreement upon which Mr. Wedgwood Benn places so much store, clearly means little to Mr. Patel. Refusing to be bound by anyone's interpretation of that document in its relation to the coming Conference, he again insisted that the National Congress had decided that India should accept nothing less than complete responsible government, with a right to secede from the British Commonwealth whenever she chose to do so. H carefully refrained from any such phrase as "Dominion status", and he rather suggested in that connection that Mr. Gandhi in his willingness to negotiate had not got the betterof Lord Irwin's diplomacy. Indeed, he made it pretty clear that if he had been negotiating instead of Mr. Gandhi, he would have demanded very different terms. At the same time Mr. Patel avowed his conviction that the British Government would sooner give complete independence than admit India, with her vast population, to a position of equality in the Commonwealth. It would, in fact, cease to be the British Commonwealth of Nations and would become an Indo-British Commonwealth, with India as dominant partner and the foreign policy of the Commonwealth dictated by India (Laughter and cheers). Knowing that the rulers of Great Britain, shrewd as they were, would never admit India into such a partnership, he asked them not to deceive themselves and the world by talking about the establishment of Dominion status in India. But if that was to be the policy of the British Government, they might yet say "Very well; we will take you at your word, and we will show you what we can do."

Mr. Patel had nothing but praise for Gandhiji's campaign of non-violence and the moral object lesson it had given to the world, but he once more reiterated his disappointment to the terms of the truce concluded at Delhi. He quarrelled with it in particular because there was no express provision that in the event of differences at the Conference the voice of India was to prevail (cheers). But they had to acknowledge that the treaty, whether temporary or not, was a fait accompli, and they must make the best of a bad bargain. He further emphasised the point, however, that Mr. Gandhi was coming to England not as a free man, but with a mandate from the Congress, which required him to accept nothing less than complete control over finance, defence, foreign affairs, and the fiscal and economic policy of India.

CONFERENCE BREAKDOWN PROBABLE.

Mr. Patel remarked that all sorts of issues were being preached to them to-day, but what they needed most of all in India was nationalism. (Loud cheers.) They wanted to get rid of foreign domination at any cost. Once India was free there would be time enough to talk about socialism, communism and other questions. What they all ought to do now was to join forces in depriving the British Government of its hold on India.

At this point some one in the audience called out "Define Nationalism", which of course the speaker had no difficulty in doing in terms which, though communists might disapprove (there were a number of them in the hall), were emphatically endorsed by the bulk of those present.

Coming more closely to the question of the resumed Conference, Mr. Patel expressed views about the much discussed safeguards, not very dissimilar from those proclaimed by Mr. Sastri. He insisted that the only safeguards which ought to be considered were those which India would deem to be in her own interests. From that he went on to speak in somewhat scathing terms of the part which the Indian Princes had hitherto taken in the Conference and of the place which it was proposed to give them in the new Federal Constitution. The ex-Speaker of the Assembly had no objection to an All-India Federation if it is going to be a democratic one, but the National Congress, through its mouthpiece, was bound to demand that in any Federation the State subjects must have direct representation and the nominees of the Princes should have no place whatever Unless the fundamental rights of the people were guaranteed there could be no federation. (Cheers.) —The Hindu".

WHAT MADE G. B. S. COMMUNISTIC?

"British Museum" He Says

Mr. Bernard Shaw made some characteristic remarks at Letchworth, when he talked round the subject of "Libraries and the English Language", the occasion being the 25th anniversary of the local library, writes a British contemporary.

Here are some of his observations:

"Never give anything to the poor. They are useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished and until this country becomes determined that it shall never again have a poor man or woman or child in it, it will not be a country worth living in.

"It was the British Museum Library that made me Communistic, and I shall live and die a Communist.

"It is a remarkable thing that, although that distinguished author Mr. James Joyce has 500,000 words in the English language in which to write his books, he spends his time in inventing new words. In some of latest works he has about 90 per cent. of words you had never seen before.

IF HE WERE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

"If you made me King of England I might fall short in many ways of the ideal, but you would not object to me on the ground that my speech was disgraceful. If you made me Archbishop of Canterbury I could get away with the talking part.

"If you made me Lord Chief Justice I could sentence you to death in a way that would do honour to the occasion."

Mr. Shaw said that the English language was a collection of noises, and it was estimated that there were only 208 distinct noises. A Somerset farmer was said to get through life with 300 words and a few expletives.

THE LAMP-POST PARENT.

There were 850 words of "basic English"—the minimum which would enable a person to get along. Some people were amazingly inventive but utterly incapable of giving a verbal account of what they were doing, so that their children might as well be brought up by a collection of lamp-posts.

"You must provide for those people with silent parents and for those whose parents never say anything although they never stop talking. Therefore you must have libraries.

"My own belief is that pidgin English will probably be the classic English of the future. An Englishman says, 'I am sorry I cannot oblige you'; the Chinaman says, 'No can,' and expresses himself perfectly. (Laughter).

"Always remember there is no correct English; we all speak differently", said Mr. Shaw, who added that he was not sure that the direction would always be on the lines of the language at Oxford and Cambridge.

CENTENARY OF JAM-E-JAMSHED:—Under the auspices of the Parsis Federal Council, a public meeting of the Parsi friends and admirers of the "Jam-e-Jamshed", will be held at Sir Jamshedji Jijeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institute, Hornby Road, Fort, on Saturday next (27th instant) at 5-45 p.m. to consider and decide what steps should be taken to commemorate the centenary of the said paper which falls in March 1932. All Parsi friends and admirers are invited to attend.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS' CORPS:—All Captains should note that they are to send the list of the volunteers name on roll, as well as working before 25th instant. The addresses of the office of the Volunteer Corps or Captains should also be sent to the office of the Board (Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road).

Those Volunteer Corps which are yet not registered in the Board are requested to be registered soon.

SOME IMPLICATIONS OF SWADESHI.

(Continued from page 6.)

cotton. The sad plight of the Indian cotton-grower necessitates immediate steps to be taken, and the Indian mills which are at present employing foreign cotton for the manufacture of their cloth have a moral duty to rise to the occasion and save the cultivator from impending economic ruin. It goes without saying, of course, that the buying public have an equal, if not a greater, responsibility to hold out their helping hand with a firm determination to extricate the Indian cultivator from the grips of starvation, as otherwise, a patriotic move on the part of the mills alone, without a proportionate response from the public, will carry things no farther.

PROPAGANDA NECESSARY.

To accomplish this end, the Congress and its allied organisations should extend their untiring activities toward the elimination of foreign cotton from the country. Educative house-to-house propaganda and illuminating and instructive leaflets should go a great way in bringing home to the buying public the economic and national importance of patronising cloth made of Indian cotton only. The Congress should not hesitate to go even to the extent of advocating boycott of such mills as refuse to conform to this essential of the economic prosperity of India.

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY

List Of Successful Candidates

105 students have been declared by the Board to have passed the examination for the Government diploma in Accountancy held in March 1931. The following is the list of successful candidates from Bombay centre.

Govind Shridhar Abyankar, Madepalli Ananta Rao, Shridhar Daji Bahulikar, Raghunath Bhaskar Bhagwat, Maganlal Lallubhai Bhatt, Vithal Pundlik Bhole, Bapu Manchershaw Charna, Adarji Nowroji Cooper, Dara Nusservanji Dastur, Vishnukant Shambhulal Dave, Kanchanlal Dashrathlal Dholabhai Phiroz Ardeshir Dordi; Longina Victor D'Souza; Antony Joseph Fernandes, Keshav Shankar Gadre, Seringapatam Adiseshiah Gangadharasastry, Trimbak Joshi, Devadatta Keshav, Hari Narayan Ghaisas, Ramchandra Kamat Manek Nasarwanji Kapadia, Temurasp Dinshaw Khumbatta, Khodidas Dosabhai Kothari, Natvarlal Chhotalal Kothari, Dwarkanath Ramchandra Kotnis, Udhav Hanmant Kulkarni; Bhasker Anant Mokhandale; Bhawathal Venilal Mehta; Ardesir Cawasji Mistri, Rustam, H. E. Nagarwalla; Maganlal Gulabhai Naik; Sureer Purshotham Naik; Bhagavatula Bh. Narayana Murty; Surendra Nath Ohri; Hasmukhlal Thakordas Parekh; Shantilal Ranchhodlal Parikh; Haribhai Ashabhai Patel; Vithalbhai Somabhai Patel, Mukund Krishna Patwardhan, Venkata Satya B. Ramachandra Rao, R. Ramakrishnan V. Ranganatha Rao; Gopal Chandra Saha; Moreshwar Anandrao Sakhardande; R. Sama Rao; Chhotalal Harivallabhdas Shah, Khimji Kunverji Shah, Kanhaiyalal Nathubhai Shah; Shridhar Purshottam Shonde, Minocheher Dosabhai Shroff, S. Subbaraman; Dharwar Subravati Subramaniya; Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Surti, Keshav Narahari Talegar.

COLOUR BAR IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY

To the editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A few days ago when I was at Simla on the 29th May, at about 11 a.m., I in company of a friend of mine desired to go to the offices of Q. M. G.'s Branch and E. in C.'s Branch of A. H. Q. of Simla, with a view to make some enquiries and also to see a friend of ours serving in the department. We went to the entrance—A. H. Q. South Block Entrance No. 3,—which as it appears from the board is specially meant for visitors. Just at the entrance a board was seen overhead with the inscription as under:—

"Visitors are only admitted after permission has been accorded by the officer whom they may desire to interview. Visitors will fill in a slip and hand it to the Chaprasi on duty who will obtain the permission."

In accordance with the above we wanted to fill in a slip as required. But the Chaprasi on duty stopped us from making use of the slip, remarking that "such slips are only meant for Europeans visitors to be presented to British Officers only" and that "the use of slip is not allowed to 'Black People' who can under no circumstances get an entrance." We were surprised at these remarks; and we thought that the Chaprasi might have misunderstood or might be misinterpreting the orders he might have received from his superiors. We, therefore, argued with him on this point. But he merely emphasised what he said before and added that he had strict orders of that kind.

I could not convince myself of the truth of this definite statement about orders. So, we went there next day, when another Chaprasi was on duty, although offices were closed. We then inquired of this Chaprasi about the orders regarding the use of slips by Indians; and he confirmed and corroborated the statement made by the Chaprasi on the previous day. In spite of this I may say that I am not fully convinced of the truth of these statements about the orders. However, if what has been represented by these Chaprasis is a fact, it means a Colour Bar for Indians in their own mother country and a curious way of discriminating and making distinction between Europeans and Indians even in getting an entrance to any Indian Government Department.

This is a very strange and at the save time a very serious incident. I think it my duty to write about the incident in the Press in order to bring the same to the notice of those concerned and also of the public of India.

—Yours, etc.,

RATILAL M. GANDHI.

Bombay.

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MONEY MARKETS.

:0:

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 June 15th July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 June-July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 August.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/8.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/8.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Baks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 930.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 1/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 82 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 1/2 20th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 22nd instant.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 20th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 20th inst.
London/Belgium 34.95 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.05 20th instant.
London/Italy 92.90 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull, lifeless.
Gold 19th inst. £4-4-11 1/2; 20th inst. £4-4-11 1/2.
Silver London Ready 19th inst. 12 7/16; 20th inst. 12 1/2.
Silver London Forward 19th inst. 12 7/16; 20th inst. 12 1/2.
Silver New York Ready 19th inst. 27; 20th inst. 27 1/8.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 19th inst. 2 3/32 p.c.; 20th inst. 2 3/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 19th inst. 2 1/4 p.c.; 20th inst. 2 1/4 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of Egland Rate 2-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos. 4-1/4 p.c.; 6 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 22.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 59-14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 73-2.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-11.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 32-6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1965 Rs 95-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-3 Rs. 99/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/15.
3 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/15.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103/15.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/6.
3 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 2nd July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 59/14.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/15.
Tone of Market:—Very steady, bears covering.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. India bought.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 7th June 1931.

LIABILITIES	
Subscribed Capital	112500000
Capital Paid up	56250000
Reserve	54000000
Public Deposits	129639000
Other Deposits	647509000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	17272000
Rupees	904870000
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	280796000
Other authorized securities under the Act	26474000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	348802000
Cash Credits	295310000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	32864000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	3943000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	27591000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	11227000
Balances with other Banks	880000
	767867000
Cash	137013000
Rupees	904870000

The above balance sheet includes:—
Deposits in London £820,500.
Advances and Investments in London £973,400.
Cash and balance at other Banks in London £62,800.
Percentage 17.24.
Bank Rate 6 per cent.

MEMORANDUM LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 3,36,63,000 decrease.
Other Deposits Rs. 29,90,000 decrease.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments Rs. 50,92,000 Increase.
Loans Rs. 1,40,33,000 decrease.
Cash Credits Rs. 44,45,000 decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 46,14,000 decrease.
Cash Rs. 1,66,80,000 decrease.
Percentage 17.24.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, Bombay, 12th June 1931.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 22.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 1/4 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 4 p.c.
One, three and six months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p.c.

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President of International Researches of Paris.

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CAWNPORE HIDES & SKINS MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

Cawnpore, June 20.

General Condition:—Remained steady.

Foreign Shippers:—Almost inactive.

American Shippers:—Were a little more active.

Madrasi tanners:—Did very little business.

Local tanners:—Not very active all round.

Dry Sukti Cow Hides Market:—Not so very slack.

Dry Sukti Buflalo Hides Market:—Somewhat less active.

Dry Sukti Cowcalf Hides Market:—Not in Market.

Dry Sukti Buffalocalf Hides Market Not available.

Dry Arsenicated Agraframed Cow Hides Market:—Maintained steady business.

Dry Arsenicated Agraframed Buffalo Hides Market:—Slack.

Dry Arsenicated Agraframed Kattai Hides Market:—Steady.

Wet Salted Cow Hides Table Salt Market:—Also steady.

Wet Salted Buffalo Hides Table Salt Market:—Not available.

Wet Salted Cow Hides Khari Salt Market:—Somewhat less active.

Wet Salted Buffalo Hides Khari Salt Market:—Not available.

Wet Salted Goat Skins Market:—Somewhat more active.

The following are the closing quotations:—

Dry Sukti Cow Hides at Rs. 14/2 to Rs. 15/2 per maund.

Dry Sukti Buffalo Hides at Rs. 9/4 to Rs. 10/4 per maund.

Dry Sukti Cowcalf Hides: No rates.

Dry Sukti Buffalocalf Hides: No rates.

Dry Arsenicated Agraframed Cow Hides at Rs. 6/9 to Rs. 7/1 per 20 lbs.

Dry Arsenicated Agraframed Buffalo Hides at Rs. 4/9 to Rs. 5/1 per 20 lbs.

Dry Arsenicated Agraframed Kattai Hides at Rs. 6/12 to Rs. 7/2 per 20 lbs.

Wet Salted Cow Hides Table Salt Best at 3lbs. 14 oz. to 4 lbs. 2 ozs. per Rupee.

Wet Salted Cow Hides Table Salt Inferior at 4 lbs. 2 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs. per Rupee.

Wet Salted Buffalo Hides Table Salt Best:—No rates.

Wet Salted Buffalo Hides Table Salt Inferior: No rates.

Wet Salted Cow Hides Khari Salt Best at Rs. 3/8 to Rs. 3/- per piece.

Wet Salted Cow Hides Khari Salt Inferior at Rs. 3/- to Rs. 3/8 per piece.

Wet Salted Buffalo Hides Khari Salt Best: No rates.

Wet Salted Buffalo Hides Khari Salt Inferior: No rates.

Wet Salted Goat Skins Desh at Rs. 58 to Rs. 62 per 100 pieces.

Wet Salted Goat Skins Desh at Rs. 54 to Rs. 58 per 100 pieces.

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SEPOY.—"THERE".

POOR RESPONSE TO INDIAN LOAN

—:o:—

"Daily Mail's" Crusade Against Irwin Policy

Commenting on the poor subscription of the new loan "Daily Mail" wrote in mail week:—

The failure of the new Indian loan affords conclusive proof of the damage done by Lord Irwin's policy to Indian credit. Of the £10,000,000 offered to the public, 62 per cent. has been left with the underwriters. Before the policy of scuttle from India and surrender to Gandhi was adopted Indian credit was on a 4½ per cent. basis. It has now fallen below a 6 per cent. basis; and if the policy is not reversed it will go much lower.

This financial collapse is a sure sign of disease in the body politic. There is a touch of irony in the fact that while British investors are being asked to entrust their savings to an India which may hereafter be ruled by Hindu revolutionaries, Indian capitalists are moving their cash from India to Europe. The flight from the rupee has set in. It will continue until our politicians stop their mischievous nonsense about the grant of Dominion Status.

It adds insult to injury that the money borrowed in London may be spent outside this country. The Prince of Wales on Thursday made a stirring appeal to our bankers. He asked them, when they grant a foreign loan, to insist on the proceeds being spent here. Yet yesterday the Secretary for India announced that "in the interests of the peoples of India, purchases in their behalf must be made in the cheapest market." The interests of the British worker are not even to be considered by our extraordinary British Government, which is quite willing to buy Soviet slave-produced stuff to the ruin of our industries.

THE LANGUAGE FOR INDIA

(BY G. K. N.)

The problem of the near East and India have so much in common that often a remedy suitable for the distemper of the one is applicable to the distemper of all the rest. Iraq, Persia and Turkey have each their national tongue. India has to evolve one. Arabic, Persian and Turkish are more or less adequate for their respective countries. Our Hindi is insufficient for our wants both as to area and the diverse strata of our society. If the Turks with a ready-made tongue of their own find it inadeaquate, it is more romantic than practical on our part to repudiate English which is ready to hand for our common use. Until the rational mode of acquiring languages is adopted by us, that is to say, until our children and young men are taught Hindi as our infants are taught their mother tongue in the natural way without grammars and dictionaries and pending its dissemination as a universal idiom we cannot do without English. I regard the enormous efforts of our friends like Sir Akbar Hyderi in Hyderabad to give currency to Urdu as hardly successful. Here is a translation from a Turkish paper, which is of topical interest to us.

TURKEY'S PROBLEM.

Ali Ekrem Bey, Professor of Literature at the University of Istanbul, deals with the question of the Turkish language at the present time. The article is very interesting in showing the development in the past and the tendencies at the present time.

"In Turkey everything has been changing. Language and literature could not be an exception. During the Ottoman Empire Turkish literature was almost a copy of the Persian literature which developed under the influence of the great Arabic literature. Thus the old literature was so full of Arabic and Persian words that it was impossible for the comron people to understand it. In poetry the Turks followed the Persian and Arabic metre which did not suit the Turkish language at all. This old literature was, moreover, religious and mystical. All poets wrote lyric poetry about the love of God. Religion had separated women from men, and had kept women in seclusion, consequently Moslem poets did not know any other theme but the love of God.

In the old literature the chief occupation of the poets was to write Eulogies of the Sultans and thus secure their favour. The poets were obliged to do so fo their living. Thus they have gone so far as to raise the Sultans to the level of God in their poems.

PALACE LITERATURE.

This Palace literature, our classic Turkish literature, held its sway until the time of the French Revolution, when Sultan Selim III and Napoleon cable into contact and the French civilisation began to affect Turkey After the Crimean war a new literary school began to develop under the leadership of Shinasi, and our literature began to be nationalised. The leaders in this new school went to Paris, and there collected literary and philosophical ideas. This was followed by another school under the leadership of Abdulhakk Hamit.

At present there is neither a literary school, nor a literary association. The prevailing tendeency is that of extreme renovation. Present-day youth may be divided into two classes:-

First, the moderates; second, the radicals.

The moderates want to eliminate from Turkish the Arabic and Persian rules and words in general; to use Arabic and Persian and French words as little as possible. and thus to simplify the language; to remove the Arabic metre in poetry, and to use the simple Turkish national metre; to [illegible] independence, patriotism, and heroism. These moderates are ardent nationalists, but their nationalism is of a natural type, not going to extremes.

The radicals, on the other hand, require the complete elimination of all the Arabic, Persian and French words in literary and in scientific language. They believe that all these words can be replaced by pure Turkish words from the Chagati, Yakut, and Uygar languages of Turkistan. These radicals deny science, and are following merely imagination. We must be thankful that they are not in the majority!

Where is the Turkish language and literature going at the present time? What shall we say? It is difficult to give a definite answer to this question. We can say however that the old and the new groups are coming nearer a mutual understanding. Let us wait and see. At present the Turkish language and literature is in a chaotic condition.

How long will this continue? Nobody can tell."

THE LATE MR. KOLHATKAR

(BY T. V. PARVATE.)

A wave of universal grief has swept over Maharashtra at the death of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, who had made Bombay his home for the last twenty years. He was one of the sons of the late Mr. Vamanrao Kolhatkar of Nagpur, a well known social reformer of the Ranade-Gokhale school of thought. He was given in adoption to his uncle, because he had no son. Mr. Kolhatkar was educated in Poona, where he had the opportunity of studying under the supervision of the late Annasaheb Patwardhan, who very greatly influenced his life. Mr. Kolhatkar's rare gifts of imagery and intellect were very highly developed in him after a close study of Sanskrit, Vedic and Upanishadic literature. Although he qualified himself for the bar and even practised for a few years at Nagpur, his aptitude for literature and journalism at last asserted. Born of a moderate father, his sympathies were with the extremist party in Maharashtra and when he took up the editorship of a Nagpur weekly "Deshasevaka", he openly ranged himself on the side of the late Mr. Tilak and no lieutenant of the late Mr. Tilak has done more to popularise the movements he started and denounce and rout his political opponents than Mr. Kolhatkar.

AS BOMBAY JOURNALIST.

Soon after the Surat Congress, Mr. Kolhatkar was prosecuted for sedition for his writings in his Nagpur paper and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. He made his reputation as a courageous patriot and after release transferred his headquarters to Bombay. He made a modest beginning by starting a printing press and started publishing two magazines, one devoted to the translation of the 'Vedas' in English. Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi and the other to discussion of socio-religious problems. Some of his and Dr. Ketkar's tracts in this magazine, "Usha" are still regarded as very brilliant expositions.

Mr. Kolhatkar's ambitions, however, were in other directions. He soon started a daily newspaper, called "Sandesh" and its phenomenal popularity in the Marathi-reading public has been the first and last of its kind. His sweet, homely, fascinating Marathi and the ease with which he tackled all subjects on earth almost revolutionised Marathi journalism. He commanded various styles, his extraordinarily imaginative brain enabling him to transform himself to play any role. The various special Numbers of the "Sandesh" published on every conceivable, remarkable occasion used to be master-pieces of his literary art. In 1918, security was demanded by Government from him and that led to the suspension of the paper. He also published an Enilish daily the "Message" for about an year but that also had to be closed for want of funds and public support. Both these papers rendered yeoman's service to the Home Rule movement.

CONTROVERSY WITH TILAK.

A controversy with the late Mr. TILAK in respect of the collection and disbursements of a public fund led to Mr. Kolhatkar's downfall and the popularity he once lost, he was never able to regain. All sorts of ungentlemanly epithets and virulent language was used by him against Tilak and his collaborators and this sealed his fate. He was endowed with extraordinary courage and that alone saw him in public life till the other day. He made about a dozen attempts to restart the "Sandesh" but every time the publication had to be discontinued after a few weeks or months. He had an exceedingly charming personality and he succeeded in influencing anyone who came in his contact, in ninety cases out of hundred. He was in very straitened circumstances for the last few years, but fortunately had a good many obliging friends too. Till the last day of his life he never gave up his Stoic calmness and everready smile which developed in peals of laughter in conversation in which he was very delightful. He started and ruined about a dozen good journals and a close friend of his therefore used to say that he had specialized in doing so and that he could not bear the sight of a well-developed production of his, out of jealousy!

ON THE EVE OF HIS DEATH.

He was a great lover of the dramatic art. He had started a club of his own and often acted in many plays of which he did not write a few. He has written some novels also, one of which is called "Defeat of the British" describing as it does the first battle between the English and the Mahrattas. Two of his books "Akkasaheb" and "Rangila Rasul" were proscribed. On the eve of his death, he was sent to jail as one of the dictators of the Bombay War Council and released after the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. He was working as news Editor of the "Prabhat" a Marathi daily. It is stated in some papers that was editor of that paper, but that is really not so. He had absolutely no control over the editorial policy of the paper. As a matter of fact, the enthusiastic and reasoned support that this paper has given to the Round Table Conference decisions and the able, constructive writings which have been appearing in it are all altogether incongruent with the temperament and ways that Mr. Kolhatkar has followed. It is stated, however, that a dummy of the "Sandesh" which was decided to be revived once again with the assistance of Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Chronicle" was lying by Mr. Kolhatkar's bedside and had the plan materialised, Marathi readers might have been supplied with his interesting, amusing, fascinating and intoxicating writings.

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SIDKY PASHA'S IRON HAND IN EGYPT ...

Egyptions Boycott Elections.

The following cablegram from Nahas Pasha, President of the Egyptian Wafd, in reply to a a statement made by the Egyptian Premier to the foreign press concerning the result of the first stage of the Egyptian elections appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sidky Pasha alleges that the Egyptian people's verdict is in favour of the regime that he has impased by force upon Egyptian democracy. The elections terminated in an atmosphere of terrorism and fraud tell a totally different story, which is sure to revolt the world's conscience in this age of democracy and Liberalism. The measures taken by the Sidky Ministry before the elections foreshadowed a farce, but those actually taken during the elections make of them a real scandal.

In anticipation of the elections Sidky took the precaution to cook the electoral lists, going so far as to nominate in advance delegates whom the electors were supposed to elect subsequently of their own free will. Not content with cooking the lists, Sidky appointed three days instead of one for the elections. because the Ministry found the armed forces of the State inadequate to cope with the whole body of electors on one and the same day. Accordingly, after distributing the army throughout the country and after suppressing meetings and opposition newspapers, Sidky proceeded to his elections

COERCION METHODS.

The methods of coercion and fraud actually adopted during the elections are too crude to be believable. Happily Englishmen and other foreigners were eye-witnesses of these unheard-of methods of terrorism, and some newspaper correspondents saw the polling booths either totally empty or occupied by some electors who had been dragged there by force, to be transferred to other polling booths, where they were forced to vote under different names.

Following are concrete examples of coercion and fraud. First, all Government officials were ordered to give their votes or otherwise were subjected to disciplinary punishment. The officials syndicate protested that this order was against freedom of elections, but the head of the syndicate and many officials were summarily dismissed by the Ministry. On election day policemen in motor-cars fetched officials and their servants forcibly from their houses. Secondly, peasants fled from their villages to avoid coercion, but many villages were surrounded in the early morning, and armed forces broke into the houses and led the inmates to the polling booths. Hence the clash with armed forces and blood-shed in various parts of the country. In Cairo and other towns lorries full of policemen broke into houses before dawn and led the menfolk to the polling booths amidst the cries of the women and children.

Thirdly, tradesmen, taxi-drivers, and members of all licensed professions were menaced with the withdrawal of their licences if they abstained from the elections. Anyone found in the street was taken forcibly by passing lorries; hence clashes with the police, sometimes ending fatally.

Fourthly, in one Government office serving as polling booths many people, mostly beggars, were taken overnight, and after voting in the morning, were taken to other polling booths to vote under different names.

EXAMPLE OF INTIMIDATION.

A horrible exmple of terrorism is given by the "Egyptian Gazette," the principal British paper in Alexandria whose British correspondent visited villages near Cairo and found them totally deserted by inhabitants, and in one village a peasant who had been killed by the police during the demonstration was left lying in a pool of blood in order to intimidate others. The correspondent saw polling booths totally empty; yet the Government subsequently declared that a high percentage of the population had voted.

Finally, no proof could be more conclusive of horrible coercion than the hundreds of dead and wounded by bullets throughout Egypt of electors who came into collision with the armed forces distributed all over Egypt for enforcing the elections. We possess photos of electors being carried by force in lorries to the polling booths.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS.

As regards forgery, proofs abound of actual falsification of the results of the elections. Some Government servants presiding over the electoral committees resigned by telegram, and sent copies of their resignation to the King and the High Commissioner because they were ordered to obtain not less than 80 per cent. of voters either by violence or forgery. Mayors and other members of the electoral committees who refused to commit forgery were summarily dismissed. From all over Egypt complaints of falsification of the election results are being sent to the Public Prosecutor's department, in one case five electors being inscribed as 225. In the two towns of Port Said and Talkha, whose administrative chiefs remained impartial, votes were repectively 4 and 6 per cent of the electorate. In all other towns and villages where the Ministry appointed its own nominees either forgery or coercion was used and although the true proportion of voters exceeds not 5 per cent. of the electorate the Government, unashamed declare that the proportion is higher than in any previous election, although in previous elections there was no boycott.

Sidky's elections are, indeed a byword not merely amongst Egyptians but amongst European communities here, ending as they did in falsehood, violence, and bloodshed. Egyptians, however, have not participated to this shame for they boycotted those elections en masse.

Bhupindra Tibbia College, Patiala.

PATIALA, June 15.

Bhupindra Tibbia College, Patiala, is an institution where education is imparted in the Unani system of medicine. The Director's selfless work in bringing the College to its present standard has been rerognized by the Government of India by the grant of the title of Shifa-ul-Mulk. He proposes to select 4 students this year for training in the College, free of tuition fees. The main qualification necessary is that they must have passed the F.Sc. examination of a recognized university, and must be interested in this system of medicine. Their board and lodging expenses will also be borne by the College for the two and quarter years' full course of training, after which they will be employed on Research work, if possible. Applications written in the applicants' own hand-writing with copies of testificates should reach the Principal by the 1st of August, after which no applications will be considered.

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GENEVA OR MOSCOW?

—:o:—

Mr. Bakhle On Discontent Of Indian Workers.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS SOLICITUDE FOR MASSES.

Social Legislation, The Only Cure Against Communism.

The following is the speech delivered by Mr. R. R. Bakhle, Workers' delegate to othe International Labour Conference:

I deeply regret the circumstances in which the debate on the Director's Report was opened. Those of us who have come from far-off countries expected a full-dress debate on the problem of unemployment, which is the main theme of the Director's Report. Instead we began with recriminations and impeachments, and I do not know how we shall end. It is not for me to say whether those recriminations and impeachments were justifiable or not, but I am inclined to feel that, while forces are acting in different directions to undermine the influence of Geneva and all it stands for, this Conference is entitled to know, through a suitable machinery, whether those who have solemnly owned their allegiance to the Peace Treaty and to the International Labour Conference have maintained their faith in them, and have carried out, both in the spirit and in the letter, the sacred international obligations enjoined upon them by the terms of the Peace Treaty and the International Labour Conventions.

Looked at from this point of view, the information that has been supplied to us is indeed welcome, notwithstanding the objection taken thereto, and I congratulate the Director on the uncommon courage he has shown, and I admire him for the considerable risks he took in placing that information before the Conference. Whatever may be the view as regards the channel through which the information has been placed before us, there is no mistaking the fact—and the last sentence of the speech of the British Employers' Delegate only confirms this—that some at least of the Governments and of the Employers have grown pessimistic about the raising of labour standards internationally through the International Labour Organisation.

SIGNS OF DESPAIR.

I believe that the workers, and particularly those in Asia, are equally, and perhaps more, dissatisfied with the slowness of the progress so far made. Is it not, I ask, a bad omen for any organisation when its component parts begin to show signs of despair as regards the results expected from their joint deliberations? It is, in my opinion, fully time for the Conference to take stock of the whole situation and to consider, in view of the acute dissatisfaction felt in almost every quarter whether the methods generally employed by the International Labour Office to achieve the desired results do or do not require, consistently with the ideals and principles of the International Labour Office, a change even of a radical character, so as to replace the 1931 pessimism and depression by the 1919 optimism and enthusiasm. I would even venture to say that the examination of the social progress so far made as the result of the adoption of the various Conventions and Recommendations, of the legislative and other results obtained from their ratification and application, and the practical benefits actually accrued to the workers, should receive, almost immediately, a more concentrated attention and deeper consideration by the Conference, and this, it seems to me, is possible only if it is either put as a regular item on the Agenda or becomes the main theme of the Director's Report.

So far as the Asiatic countries are concerned, the dissatisfaction of the working classes is due, broadly speaking, to two main causes: (1) the failure to advance social progress in the direction of improving the working conditions and standard of life; and (2) the failure, if I may be permitted to say so, on the part of the Organisation to satisfy the legitimate claims of the Asiatic countries in getting them allied more and more with the actual work and machinery of the Organisation.

WORKERS' REPRESENTATION NEGLECTED.

In saying this, I do not for one moment underestimate the value of what has already been done by the Organisation in that direction. It delights me to acknowledge that the establishment of branches of the Organisation in India and Japan was a step in the right direction, and, so far as India is concerned, it is with equal pleasure that I recognise the good and steady work that the Indian branch has been doing in my country. But I do consider, and consider very strongly, that what has been done is only a fraction of what should have been done or should be done [illegible] Out of the International Labour Office staff of over 400 men and women, India has been given only three posts. To take another instance: We have been associated with this Organisation from the time of its very inception and yet the Indian workers have not yet succeeded in getting effective representation on the Governing Body, although thanks to the Workers' Group, in which I include the Amsterdam International, we have been given substitute representation on that body, of which, however, we could never take advantage.

While we are thankful for what has been done, and we appreciate it, it is no use disguising the acuteness and intensity of the dissatisfaction which we have been feeling and which, if it is so inclined, the Organisation can itself remove. Are we to suppose that India—a country which has sent men of the type of Sir Atul Chatterjee, Mr. Birla and Mr. Joshi as Government, Employers' and Workers' Delegates to this Conference—does not deserve more representation on the International Labour Office staff and on the Governing Body?

EUROPEAN PREDOMINANCE.

Are we further to suppose that India cannot claim more representation than has been given her because she is not the mistress of her house to-day? I desire to inform the Conference a little bluntly that, on account of the humiliations to which we have been subjected in our own country, and on account of the failure to recognise adequately the legitimate claims of India in international organisations, the Indian mind has become very sensitive, and is not in a mood to acquiesce in anything less than its legitimate dues. Far be it from me to suggest—and it is not in me to do so—that I am pleading here for a few more jobs for my countrymen. Let me assure the Conference that that is not so. No, that is not my object. My object is to bring to the notice of the Conference the cause of dissatisfaction inside the Organisation which must be removed in order to make it really and truly international and to demolish the serious accusation many times levelled against it that it is predominantly European and not international a complaint which I see other Asiatic and oversea countries have also made in this Conference. I hope that my remarks will be taken in the spirit in which I have made them

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

Two years ago, from this very rostrum, my distinguished predecessor, Mr Joshi, sounded a note of warning and begged this Conference to accelerate the pace of social legislation and social progreds if Geneva was to continue to count as an international force and as an effective alternative to that other force, which has been catching the imagination of the rank and file, particularly in Asiatic countries, on account of its ideals and promises, however unrealisable they may be.

CONGRESS SOLICITUDE FOR MASSES.

Confining my remarks for the moment to India may I ask whether he was not wise in sounding that warning and whether it was given any heed by those who to-day control the destinies of my country? Those who know Indian conditions cannot place their hands on their hearts and say that that solemn warning was unnecessary and that it did not deserve any consideration. What has been the state of affairs in India during the last two or three years? I am referring only to industrial affairs. We have had strike after strike in the cotton and jute industries, in the iron and steel industry, and on the railways; we have had a serious increase in indebtedness owing to terrible economic distress; we have had under-employment and unemployment in many industries; and we have had retrenchment and rationalisation resulting in further economic distress and unemployment. None can possibly challenge these facts, if only they are collected and properly analysed. The result of all this is despair and despondency on the part of the workers which has, not unnaturally, led them to seek avenues other than those to which the trade union movement here is accustomed, and which they think might yield better and quicker results. No wonder, that the workers should lose faith for the moment, in their trade union organisations and the acknowledged trade union methods. It is a fact which has got to be acknowledged that the trade union movement was never so weak in India as it is to-day. [illegible]

that among the Indian workers there is to-day either the spirit of indifference and sullenness, or a tendency to resort to other measures for their salvation. It is common knowledge that the workers, particularly the railway workers, have developed a political sense and are taking a larger part in political agitation. During the recent civil disobedience movement some workers did take part in that movement and went to gaol. It is some satisfaction to us, who are devoting most of our time to trade union work, that the premier political organisation of India, the Indian National Congress, has realised the importance of improving the workers' conditions socially, economically and politically, and passed in its last session, an important resolution on the workers' fundamental rights in the future constitution of India. I earnestly hope that that momentous declaration will not remain a mere pious hope, but will be honestly adhered to after the present political crisis is over.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, are we not entitled to ask what the Government of India, which is a part of this great Organisation, has done during these two or three years in the direction of improving working conditions and ratifying and applying the Geneva Conventions? Since 1928 only two Conventions have been ratified by the Government. To give but a few example: the three Conventions concerning the minimum age of children for admission in industrial employment, at sea, and in agriculture, have not yet been ratified; the Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth has not been ratified; the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents has not been ratified although we have the Workmen's Compensation Act; the Convention concerning sickness insurance has not been ratified; and lastly the Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery has also not been ratified.

REPLY TO MR. WALCHAND.

I may digress here for a moment with your permission, to deal in one short sentence with the remarks that fell from the Employers' Delegate from my country. He said that tremendous progress had been made in recent years in the direction of improving the conditions of workers and in ratifying the Geneva Convention. The time at my disposal is so short that I cannot possibly go into the whole question and place before you facts, which if properly understood, would bring home to this Conference that there is no foundation for what he said The spiritual civilisation to which he has referred does not mean low wages, slums, and unsanitary jobs. What do the strikes show, and what did the Indian employers do except ally themselves with the Government? On many occasions that alliance has resulted in shooting the workers.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Of the Conventions ratified, the one regarding unemployment is only technically ratified. I must respectfully say that with such a record of inaction and failure to carry out international obligations, I fear that Geneva may not continue to inspire the confidence of the Indian workers. There is already a section in our movement which has boycotted Geneva and still another section is getting lukewarm. I am anxious to see Geneva brought on to its legitimate plane of international activity and solidarity and I appeal to this Conference and to the Government of India with all the earnestness at my command that effective steps should immediately be taken to restore confidence in the Indian workers by making up leeway and giving full effect to the Geneva Conventions and Recommendations; otherwise there is little hope. It is poor consolation to us to be told that we must await the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. I attach the highest importance to the Recommendations of that Commission—which was appointed as the result of continual demands from the workers, and with which the Indian employers never concerned themselves—a Commission on which had sat some of the best of my countrymen and our British friends, and I expect some good results from it; but the point I want to emphasise is that the appointment of that Commission cannot and should not be made an excuse to put off, as has unfortunately been done the labour legislation which is overdue.

May I here draw the attention of the representatives of the Government of India to the significant declaration made by the British Government Delegate, that whatever may be the outcome of those things which are enumerated in his statement the British workers will be protected against the forces making for insecurity. May I invite the Indian Government Delegates here to make a similar declaration at this Conference with regard to the Indian workers?

WORKERS MUST BE PROTECTED.

Lastly, Ladies and Gentlemen, eve of a big political transformation in India. In the new India that is emerging we are endeavouring to secure for the workers and the peasants their due political and other rights so as to obtain for our country a real democracy, under which social and labour legislation will grow more rapidly with the creation of suitable machinery to develop the workers and peasants physically, educationally, socially, economically and politically.

In this endeavour we must see with the utmost vigilance that a uniform standard as regards social and labour legislation and the development of the workers and peasants in every direction is achieved and maintained and that no inter-provincial competition is allowed to interfere with that progress. We are rather apprehensive to-day that the tentative proposals of the Round Table Conference in respect to labour legislation and administration are most likely to have an adverse effect on the aim we have in view. Mr. Jouhaux's resolution that may come before this Conference will, I hope, give me an opportunity to place our point of view before you, and I therefore do not deal with it here. Suffice it for me to say here that we expect to come out of the present crisis with success to India, and that in the new regime we hope to improve the standard of living and other conditions of life much more rapidly than we have been able to do for so long and that the workers in India will come to be in a position to march shoulder to shoulder with our comrades from other countries who are more favourably situated. In this ambition of ours we count upon the sympathies and support of all the countries which are represented here.

DONT'S FOR CONGRESSMEN

Mr. Rajagopalahcariar's List.

Following circular has been issued to Congress workers by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of all Congressmen carrying on propaganda so that there may be no complaint of breach of understanding arrived at between the Congress and the Government. It may not be justly claimed that we have agreed to and are bound by all the following conditions under the truce but we should wherever there is a doubt, err in favour of the Government and do rather more than we have agreed to them less:—

1. During the period of truce our speeches should not be an attack on Government. There is now no necessity to show past misdeeds or misgovernment.

2. We may refer to and explain the necessity for Swaraj without so-called safeguards, but we need not attack the British Government as such. We need not attack the Government as they have agreed to give us self-government and this is a time of truce. We may attack the proposed safeguards.

3. If any lawful orders are passed right or wrong, they should not be disobeyed. We should not now offer any civil disobedience.

4. The object of the propaganda should be:—
(a) boycott of foreign cloth;
(b) boycott of liquor;
(c) enrolment of Congress members and collection of funds for the Congress;
(d) maintaining the Congress discipline; and
(e) carrying on the message of khaddar and other items of the constructive programme.

5. There should be no appeal for boycott of British goods other than cloth.

6. In regard to cloth the appeal should be for boycott of all foreign cloth and not of British cloth only.

7. In appealing for boycott of foreign cloth we should refer to industrial and economic advantages and not refer to it as a political weapon.

8. We should lay stress more on khaddar than on swadeshi.

9. We should not exhibit any spirit of despair but rather hope of a peaceful settlement. If we do not hope we should not refer to the subject inasmuch as our leader has entered into the settlement and the Congress has ratified it.

10. We should not make any approving references to acts of violence. Congratulation of bravery and self-sacrifice on the part of persons committing acts of violence are unnecessary and misleading, except when made by persons absolutely pledged to non-violence in thought and deed as Gandhiji.

11. We should say nothing disparaging about other political parties or leaders nor anything that may give offence to particular communities.

12. National songs should be selected so as not to offend the

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

STRENGTH OF WALL-STREET

Active Short Covering

Bombay, June 22.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market ruled firm on active short covering influenced by the firmness of short covering. The financial situation of Germany has arrested the attention of the United States of America. With the sharp decline in commodity prices, the margin on industrial pursuits has declined below normal and it has become almost impossible to run Government's either without fresh taxation or new loans. The realisation of this situation is bound to find out some remedial measures. Thus now there is reason to believe that the decline in commodity prices will be arrested.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the New York Cotton Exchange during the week under review there were rallies which were followed by rather irregular fluctuations, prices later on tending to be easier owing to continued good weather conditions and the weakness prevalent on the Grain and Stock markets. The possibilities of summer crop scares evidently failed to create a sufficient amount of demand to maintain the advances in the face of bearish statistics and the favourable progress of the crop during the present month. However, uncertainty regarding the coming acreage report, to be issued by Government on July 8th, may have been the cause of promoting an evening-up of accounts.

Reports have been coming to hand stating that infestation by the boll-weevil is increasing in South Carolina and south Texas.

A better demand for Spot cotton is reported, both for domestic purposes and for export; but Spot offerings have been light and the basis generally has been firm.

Bullish possibilities are now being more generally discussed; with sentiment at present more two-sided. However; the smaller volume of business which passed hands following the rallies in prices is suggestive of a disposition to await more decisive developments.

DROUGHT OVER COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Sharp advance has been ascribed to drought, particularly in Eastern and Central Belts and serious weevil complaints from Texas. These are only partial causes for the recent recovery of 75 points, but it seems the main reason is President Hoover's attempt to reconsider several trade barriers which now hinder American foreign trade. As we stated in our report of 19th instant, in view of Presidential election next year, the American Government is perturbed over the continued trade depression and unless it endeavours to alter the present policy regarding War debts, tariffs, etc., it will have to meet with formidable opposition, particularly with regard to Farm Board's activities, when the next Congress session meets in December. This dilemma has induced President Hoover to offer financial aid to Europe and it may be that we shall witness further developments towards the rehabilitation of the world's trade.

With the approach of July tenders and the uncertainty as to month-end private acreage and crop reports, any further sharp upturn may be checked; however, with better spot demand, firm basis and shippers offering very little cotton for July shipment from America, we prefer purchases on set-backs.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. October Highest 9.34 (11-52 a.m.) Lowest 9.16 (10-20

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables, weevil talk Texas.

New York.—More optimistic attitude regarding Germany's financial situation and better trade demand caused strength in commodities and stocks.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

12-30 p.m.:—Between mid-night and daylight no precipitation, warm; weather favourable.

12-37 p.m.:—New York Cables: Textiles more active, prices steadier. Cotton showing splendid resistance against declines. Expect trading market time being. Advise buying on set-backs.

5-45 p.m.:—New York: Some new buying, covering, less for sale. Tone of market good.

Reuter's Cable: New York 20th June:—

"New York market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by strength of Wall Street and active covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) eq. to 4.80.

Broach J/A (Expected) Rs. 177-1/2 eq. to .03.

Difference 77 pts. eq. to Rs. 33/-.

New York July (Close) 8.89 eq. to 4.44.

Broach J/A (Expected) Rs. 177-1/2 eq. to 4.03.

Difference 41 pts. eq. to Rs. 18/-.

Liverpool-New York:—

(At N. Y. close & L'pool due) July 71, Oct. 51 (American points).

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, June 22.

Liverpool Wheat.—
July s.4|0 3|4d. up 3|8d.
Oct. s.4|3 1|8d. up 1|4d.
Dec. s.4|5d. up 3|8d.

Chicago Wheat.—
July dol. 37-3/8 up 1-1/2.
September dol. 58-1/4 up 1-7/8.
Dec. dol. 62-1/4 up 2-1/8.

LONDON LINSEED:
June/July £8-6-3 up Sh. 3|9d.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED:
Aug. 10-87 unchanged.
Sept. 11.02 unchanged.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL:
July/Aug. Sh. 15|6d. up 1-1|2d.
Sep./Dec. Sh. 16|-. up 6d.
Trading very poor.

NEW YORK SUGAR:
Market closed.

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago).—
"Prices advanced on unfavourable weather, outside support and covering by shorts. Closed firm."

Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 2,225,000 quarters.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, June 20.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 18th June 31,56,016
Same time last season 33,07,072

Exports from 1st Sept to 18th June.—

	1930	31	1929	30
United Kingdom	76,252	74,908
Continent	4,64,241	6,61,782
China	3,59,330	3,43,384
Japan	11,94,711	10,00,952
Coast Ports	20,887	20,398
U. S. A.	2,423	32,649
Total	21,17,844	21,34,073

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 18th June 1931 1,81,310

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 18th June 1931 6,94,546

Same period last year 7,15,706

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers & Mills in Bombay on 18th June 1931 9,15,080

Same time last year 12,32,316

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).—

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 5th June 9,87,050

Total for the corresponding period last season .. 9,88,386

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 5th June .. 8,79,989

Total for the corresponding period last season .. 9,94,374

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, June

	season to-date	this week	Corresponding season 1929|30	week 1929|30	
Total in Sight (excluding linters) ..	12931	34	13800	45	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters ..	4748	51	5873	47	,,
Exports from U. S. ports ..	6848	49	6588	23	,,
Of which to Japan ..	1128	10	930	3	,,
Of which to China ..	345	5	211x	nil	,,
Of which to G. B. ..	1064	1	1243	3	,,
Of which to Germany ..	1661	13	1725	8	,,
Stock at New York ..	---	228	---	222	,,
Stock at U. S. Ports, ..	---	3099	---	1702	,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns,	---	943	---	688	,,
World's Visible Supply.	---	8348	---	---	,,
Of which American cotton	---	5951	---	---	,,
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	10057	43	12063	233	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports,	8779	23	8547	36	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

MORATORIUM FOR WAR DEBTS ACTS AS STIMULANT.

General Rise In Shares.

Bombay, June 22.

President Hoover's speech on the moratorium for War Debts for one year had a stimulating effect on our share market. Prices opened steady and advanced on active buying. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 663/12 and advanced to Rs. 675/- Fazul shares advanced to Rs. 360/-. Century and New Great shares also improved. Improved political situation in Burma influenced good demand for Bombay Burma shares which closed at Rs. 380/12. Alcocks advanced to Rs. 225/- and Tram shares rose to Rs. 100/4. Tata Steel shares hardened ordinary closed at Rs. 19/12 and 2nd Pref. at Rs. 38/-. Indian Cements advanced at Rs. 146/12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 22.

Bombay Dyeing 662; 63; 75; 76.
Century 225; 23; 31; 30.
Colaba 96.
Crescent N. 97.
Fazul 342; 60.
Indore 345; 47.
Madhowji N. 25.
Nagpur 326; 25; 31.
New Great 223; 32.
Pearl 215; 20; 18.
Simplex 55.
Swadeshi 275; 81.
Burma 381; 75; 83; 88.
Hydro 103-2; 3-12.
Tram 105; 4-11; 6.
Def. 367.
Ord. 18-6; 19; 18-12; 19-2.
Bundi 12-2.
Indian 142; 48.
Katni Ord. 147.
Alcock 218; 17; 25.

MILLS

Bombay, June 22.

100 Ahm. Advance	270-0
50 Apollo	2-3
10 Bom: Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom: Cotton	111-4
250 Bombay Dyeing	676-4
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Central	230-10
500 Central India P.	115-14
100 Central India	331-4
100 Colaba	96-4
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	57-8
250 Currim	60
250 David	113
250 Dawn	500
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D	0-4-8
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	360
100 Finlay	85-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	90
1000 Hindustan	1425
100 Indore Malwa	347-8
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kasturchand	2-2
100 Khatau	38-12
100 Kohinoor	127-8
250 Laxmi	325
100 Madhowji	25
250 Madras United	575-0
250 Maneckji Petit	800-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	340
50 Mysore	95
200 New Great P.	330
800 New Great	132-8
100 New City	46-6
250 Pabani	115-10
250 Pearl	218-10
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	88-0
1000 Sholapur	1002-8
250 Simplex	55
100 Swan	39-12
100 Swadeshi	281-4
25 Tata S.	19-4
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	677-8
500 Vishnu	1387-8
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	98-4
50-25 Central	13-14
£10—5 Eastern	65
500 Imperial	1050
500-125 Imperial Contr.	255-10
100-50 Indla	79-12
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-2
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	148-12
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40 Katni Di.	575
100 Katni	147-8
10 Punjab P.	6-8
10 Punjab	7-6
100 Sahabad	142-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-2
200, 100 Oriental	1652-8
10 Vulcan	5-5

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110-0
1000 Andhra Val. P.	576-4
1000 Andhra Val.	560
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-8
50 Bom. Tram.	100-4
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	103-12
1000 Tata Power P.	1053-12
1000 Tata Power	400

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	795
100 Amritsar Patti	116-0
100 Central Provin.	73-8 xd
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	44
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	543-12

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
160 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	36-8
50 Tata Steel D.	267-8
35 Tata Steel	19-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	225
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	178-10
50 Bom. Telephone	40-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	388-12
50 Bom. Burma New	137-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	131-14
15 Scindia	5-14
2-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	95-14-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100

GOLD AND SILVER.

STRONG TONE.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 22.

The Bullion market ruled firm on U. S. A. President's speech about war-debts. There was heavy buying and prices recorded a sharp jump.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	4	0
Silver Ready	44	8	0
Silver, 1st Settlement ...	44	1	0
Silver 2nd Settlement ...	43	15	0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, June 22.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 360/- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 17/- per case of 34 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 64/- per ton.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22.

Bengal Supreme	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F. G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	145
Wardha-Rngt. Fine	170
Nagpur Savner Fine	170
Yeotmal Fine	165
Arvi Fine	165
Amraoti Fine	160
Khamgoan-Akola Fine	160
Mulkapur Fine	155
Khandesh Fine	155
Muthia Fine	155
Muthia F. G.	145
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	170
Sailu F. G.G.S.	165
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	145
Burwah Sanavad Fine	160
Indore-Ujjain Fine	165
Broach Fine	177
Broach F. G.	175
Westerns M. G.	205
Camedia	250
Compta Good	225
Jinja	275
Busoga	280

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 22.

	1930-31	1929-30
F.F. Bales		
Receipts to date 20-6-31	6750000	6552000
Receipts Yesterday 20/6/31	1000	6000
Exports to date 20/6/31	6558000	6695000
Stock at Ports 19/6/31	3099000	1702000
Stock at Interior Towns 19/6/31	943000	688000
Stock at Liverpool 19/6/31	1029000	883000
Visible Supply 19/6/31	5951000	3459000
Quantity in Sight 19/6/31	10057000	12063000
Ofloat on Sight 19/6/31	10057000	12063000

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TAKE THIS SMALL PREMIUM AND INSURE MY BABY'S HEALTH.
HERES BABY'S Ju-ven-ol
THE BEST HEALTH INSURANCE YOU CAN HAVE FOR YOUR BABY.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS OR
PARAGON PRODUCTS Co
BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, June 22.

Following a rise of 20 points in New York futures, our market opened at Rs. 180 for Broach J/A. and at Rs. 192/8 for A.M. There was scattered buying which hardened prices to Rs. 193/4 for A/M. delivery. At this level there was some long liquidation and prices relapsed to Rs. 192/4 for Broach A/M. delivery.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 10 points but opened strong at a rise of 41 points. Our market was to close at 3 p.m. but owing big rise in Liverpool business remained opened. Prices flared up to Rs. 203 for A/M. when profit-taking checked the advance and rates at 6 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A. 187/4.
Broach A/M. 200/8.
Oomra July 165.
Oomra D/J. 168.
Bengal July 149.
Bengal D/J. 148.

COTTON ENQUIRY FROM GERMANY.

FULL-PRICED OFFERS.

Bombay, June 22.

As a result of Hoover's speech German mills are confident of a revival in trade. It is understood that enquiries are pouring in our cotton market for staple and class cotton for immediate and near deliveries. The prices offered are also satisfactory as the offers received now are about Rs. 25 per candy higher than rates ruling a week ago.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 22.

100	B. Karshandas	Arvi	168½
50	Bussan & Co.	Kajgaon	160
60	Do.	Sailu	160
56	Ralli Bros.	Kajgaon	161
100	Japan T. & Co.	Dhuri	151
50	Bombay & Co.	Nimbahera	152
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Ellichpur	168
100	Do.	Broach	151
50	Bussan & Co.	Jalna	160

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22.

June	137.30 plus 4.90
Sept.	134.80 plus 5.20
Dec.	128.30 plus 3.40

INDIAN COTTON EXCHANGE.

Bombay, June 22.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept. 20-6-31	This year.
Khandesh	35	318773
Central India	54	323,883
Barsi and Nagar	3	164,891
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	33,881
Berar	295	576,103
Central Provinces	453	366,622
Total Oomras	8,455	1,834,153
Dholera	891	247,595
N.-W. Provinces	.....	59,920
Rajputana	238	40,869
Sind-Punjab	21	115,271
Broach	102	295,596
Coompta & Dharwar	604	74,935
Westerns-Northerns	508	36,918
Cocanada	.....	24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4	34,360
Persian	.....	406
American	.....	111,319
Egyptian & African	1,643	234,152
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	378
Total	4,856	3,172,690

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 22.

1st Sept. to 18th June.

In full-pressed Bales	20-6-31	This year.
Europe	487	542,916
Japan and China	2,059	1,554,041
Coast Ports	.....	20,887
Up-country by Rail	.....	161,319
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	16,781
Total	2,537	2,315,944

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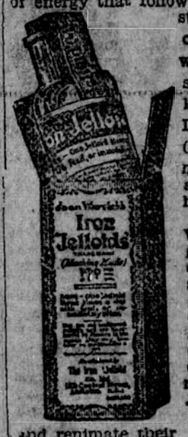
WEAKNESS

If you are easily tired, depressed, lacking in strength and vitality, nervous and irritable, it is probably your own fault because, needing fresh and reinvigorated blood, You have neglected to make use of the obvious remedy

IRON JELLOIDS.

Every woman has times when her blood requires purifying and enriching by a course of Iron Jelloids No. 2.

Every man who knows the loss of energy that follow from the strain and excitement of work or pleasure should know that Iron Jelloids (No. 2 A) were made for just such cases as his.



When rapid growth or overstudy or any physiological cause overtaxes the strength of children, boys or young women Iron Jelloids No. 1 will restore and renimate their whole system both physically and mentally.

But it must be the genuine Iron Jelloids, no other iron preparation is so scientifically prepared or so easily assimilated into the blood.

14 days' trial Re. 1/-.
Full size bottle (40 days) Rs 2/12/-
3 B. C.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 22.

Khandesh	35 bales
Central India	54
Barsi-Nugger	3
Berar	295
Central Provinces	458
Dholera	891
Rajputana	238
Sind-Punjab	21
Broach	102
Compta-Dharwar	604
Westerns-Northerns	508
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4
Egyptians	93
East Africans	1,550
Cotton	4,856
Wheat	1205 cwts.
Linseed	1,931
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	25
Ginzellyseeds	898
Poppyseeds	78
Groundnuts	11,968
Castorseeds	5,757
Rice	2,246
Myrabollams	371
Gram	492
Joowar	3,123
Barley	67
Bajree	233
Coal	59 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 22.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 33-6, Lowest Rs. 33.3, Closing Rs. 33-12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August, Opening Rs. 30.15, Highest Rs. 31.12, Lowest Rs. 30-13-6 Closing Rs. 31-11-6.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1931

Hindenburg's S. O. S. To Hoover.

—:o:—

GERMANY ACCEPTS MORATORIUM PLAN

LEAGUE CIRCLES JUBILANT

Difference Of Opinion Regarding Future Of "Young Plan"

LONDON, June 22.

Berlin.—A great sigh of relief went up yesterday among the political and financial leaders on their learning of Mr. Hoover's proposal, and it is certain that June 21st will be long remembered in Germany's history, for the moratorium came in the very nick of time to avert the financial catastrophe, the consequences of which would have meant most serious repercussions throughout the world.

Foreign Minister Herr Curtius made a statement last night announcing that the German Government had already notified the United States of its grateful acceptance of Mr. Hoover's offer, whereby Germany would receive alleviation amounting to seventy-five millions sterling. Curtius pointed out that the possibilities of the revision of "Young Plan" were unaffected by the Moratorium. Curtius assumed that Britain and Italy would shortly declare their agreement with Mr. Hoover's proposal, but the attitude of France was more problematical. Curtius admitted that France had to make sacrifices, as she ought to receive forty millions sterling from Germany and had to pay twenty-millions in war debt obligations. She would thus lose twenty-millions. Curtius, however, did not believe that France would refuse to agree to collective action by America and Europe.—Reuter.

Germany Accepts American Proposal

LONDON, June 21.

Berlin.—The German Government this evening decided to accept President Hoovers moratorium proposal.

Just after deciding to help Europe and Germany, President Hoover received a telegram from Von Hindenburg drawing attention to German's desperate position which Von Hindenburg said made it unthinkable that Germany should continue to bear the Reparation burdens. Von Hindenburg appealed to President Hoover to help as quickly as possible, otherwise it might be too late.—Reuter.

MUST ACCORD WITH "YOUNG PLAN"

French Opinion On Moratorium

LONDON, June 21.

Paris.—Semi-official statement says, "While appreciating the importance and generosity of the United States' gesture, authoritative quarters here emphasise the necessity of bringing moratorium plan into accord with the Young Plan." It is added that exchanges of views must be held between the various Chancelleries before the possible meeting of an international conference, for which date cannot yet be fixed.—Reuter.

In Accord With Mussolni's Declaration

LONDON, June 21.

Rome.—Though official comment is not obtainable to-day, there is every reason to believe that the Italian public opinion favours President Hoovers proposals which follow the principles laid down by Sgr. Mussolini in 1922, when he declared that the two problems of war debts and reparations were indissolubly joined up.—Reuter.

Will Initiate Peace In Europe

LONDON, June 21.

Vienna.—Vice-Chancellor Schober is of opinion that Mr. Hoover's move will initiate real peace in Europe and world generally.—Reuter.

Welcome In League Circles

LONDON, June 21.

Geneva.—Mr. Hoovers moratorium is warmly welcomed in the League circles, whre it is opined that it will have farreaching and beneficent consequences for the European economic union, besides being a good augury for Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

JAPTI OPERATIONS IN SIRSI

Rice Bags Attached

POLICE REINFORCEMENTS IN KANARA

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 22.

News of Japtis for the collection of the second instalment in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas is reaching here every mail. In three cases in Siddapur, the Japti officers usually numbering twelve with two police men have attached rice bags which the peasants stored against the rainy season. In Kanara, special police reinforcements arrived. Peasants are quite helpless. Sjt. Diwakar left for Sirsi yesterday morning on an urgent call from the workers there. Nearly half the number of the cloth merchants have sealed their foreign and banned stock as the result of peaceful picketing by the Congress volunteers which is proceeding.

ASSAULTS ON PICKETING VOLUNTEERS.

A Criminal Complaint And Its Counter-Blast.

Mr. K. Madhavnar, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, Calicut, writes:—

In view ig the impending auction sales of liquor shops in Malabar, efforts are being made by some parties to induce the vendors to bid for the shops again. Assults on vlunteers are being reported daily from all quarters. Charges of nuisance, intimidation etc, are being brought against them, cases preferred against them, and they are being sentenced by Magistrate. A volunteer at Cochin was thus sentenced and a few other volunteers were sentenced in North Malabar. Cases against others are pending. Volunteers have been seriously beaten at Matilakam, Trikarpur, Neelaswar etc.,

At Kollam, a mile north of Pantalayini Railway Station, the volunteers, picketing the liquor shops were assaulted on the liquor inst. The volunteers preferred a criminal complaint at the Sub-Magistrate's Court at Quilandi, and the case remains poster for hearing on the 23rd instant.

As a counterblast, the shopkeeper seems to have complained the next day to the police that the volunteers and their friends were causing disturbance and mischief to him, and asked for protection. At about 9-30 p.m. on the 16th the Circle Inspector and the Sub-Magistrate of Quilandi appeared in front of the shop, in a car, and a bus containing about 0 policemen in uniform, with lathis, followed the car. Besides the volunteers there were at that time near the shop, some wayfarers and a few who had come to drink. Under the order of the Circle Inspector the police flourished their lathis and rounded up the people. People who had come to drink ran in fright. Twelve men were arrested without warrant and taken in the bus to the Police Station. These included six volunteers, a few local sympathizers and way-farers and one peon from the Sub-Registrar's office.

When the police realized that one of the arrested was the peon he was asked to go away. The rest of the arrested persons were offered to be let off on bail, but they refused to furnish bail. Finally their signatures and names were taken and they were let off on signing personal recognisance bonds.

Next day as soon as the news of this incident reached the office of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. P. K. Kunhisankara Menon was sent to make an enquiry on the spot. The report he has submitted corroborated the news. Soon after Mr. Menon had left the place, (the next day) two more persons were arrtested, and released on signing personal recognisance bond. They were sent for by the Circle Inspector and when they went to his house the Inspector asked them to walk in advance to the Police Station where he said he was also going. When they reached the Station, the Head constable there told them that they too were to be added to the number arrested the previous day, and were asked to get into the lock-up or sign the bond.

The news of these arrests has created a sensation. Arrests of even wayfarers along with the volunteers is strongly resented.

NEW LIQUOR SHOP NEAR ANDHERI VILLAGE

Protest Against The Proposal

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

The following is the text of a petition forwarded to the Superintenden of Excise, Nasik Division, Nasik during May 31, on behalf of the residents of the Ambivli, Kevani, Andheri Match-Factory workers Ghodbunder Road residents Sarswar Baugh residents Hindoo Friends Society and resident of Andheri etc. Protest meetings were held during last month in different villages. A protest resolution was also moved by Mr. D. G. Tipnis in the general meeting of the Andheri Congress Committee, and was unanimously passed in its meeting.

The Superintendent of Excise, Nasik Division has been addressed as follows by some residents of Andheri:—

We came across a notification fixed at the Ambivli Church corner, on a tree that it is proposed to transfer the present Country Liquor Shop of Mahul to Mogra in South Salsette of the Bombay Surburban District. We the residents of this side hereby strongly oppose such permission being granted to transfer and open liquor shop of Mahul to Mogra on the following grounds.

It will be a regular nuisance to the respectable residents of this side.

It will be a direct encouragement for liquor (country) sale on public road.

If the shop is opened in the proposed place as we learn, if it be the fact, it might hurt the religious feelings of Christian and Hindu communities, as both the communities have their temples just near by. It will be opend just on the gate-way of Sarswat Bagh and as such it will be a nuisance to the residents of Sarswat Bagh.

BAN ON PT. NILKANTHADAS

Agrarian Distress In Behar

CUTTACK MUSLIMS FOR Jt. ELECTORATE

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, June 22.

The Moslem citizens of Cuttack at a mass public meeting held at Kalam Rasul Grounds under the Presidentship of Doctor Ekram Rasul unanimously passed a resolution advocating joint electorates. Professor Ozair Behar of the Vidyapith addressed the meeting.

CONGRESS INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Utkal Provincial Congress Working Committee passed an important resolution on the 20th instant appointing a committee to enquire into the acute agrarian situation at Utkal and take effective steps to ease it. The attitude of the Behar Government in this matter is really surprising, considering the fact that the Orissa Ryots are proverbially poor. Instead of following the lead of U. P. and the Punjab Government is showing the contrary spirit. Order under Section 144 served by the Puri District Magistrate on Pandit Nilkanthadas prohibiting his entry into certain Zamindari tracts on alleged apprehension of breach of peace amongst the ryots is a clear instance of that spirit.

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER

Nationalist Muslims Forge Ahead

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, June 19.

I understand from a reliable source that it is quite likely that among the additional persons from Bengal who are going to be invited to join the ensuing sitting of the Round Table Conference in London are Mr. C. C. Biswas, and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar. Mr. Sarkar has already gone up to Darjeeling to have an interview with the Governor. He has already been selected to join the Railway Retrenchment Advisory Board, vice Sir M. Viswesswaraya resigned. He is the Vice-President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. Mr. C. C. Biswas has been, during his whole course of political and civic life, a staunch supporter of the Government.

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

I am informed that the All-India Institute of Public Health and Hygiene (i.e. Rockfeller Institute) will be opened early in January next and the huge buildings which are being erected to house the Institute are nearing completion. Lt. Col. A. D. Stewart, of the Tropical School of Hygiene has been appointed Director of the Institute. The Institute will appoint a small batch of specialists on contractual salaries for the purpose of giving an impetus to research work and training medical graduates. Some English and continental experts are likely to be appointed in the beginning.

RIVAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES

Bengal is getting bewildered politically owing to the election of rival Congress Committees in several districts and they are all seeking affiliation to and returning members to the Provincial Congress Committee. Dacca, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, and Howrah have each two Congress Committees. The sober-minded section of the public will anxiously watch how Mr. Aney carries on his delicate work of arbitration and composition of differences. But it is great credit to the ladies of Bengal who are unperturbed and unaffected by political dissensions in Congress circles and they are successfully carrying on an effective boycott of foreign cloth and foreign cigarettes.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

The nationalist Muslims of Bengal are forging ahead most splendidly and the forces of reaction and conservatism are being put to rout almost at every place. Faridpur, Barisal, Dinajpur and even Dacca which was so long a citadel of Moslem die-hardism have strong nationalist Muslim parties and are enlisting numerous members. The ensuing All-Bengal Nationalist Muslim Conference at Faridpur which is to be presided over by Dr. Ansari is going to be a great eye-opener to all concerned.

SARTORIAL HINT TO GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

"C. And M. Gazette's" Concern For "India's Dignity."

"HE IS A FIGURE REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA."

Mr. V. J. Patel is amongst those who have witnessed the film of the British Movietone News depicting an interview with Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Patel refused to make any comment upon the film except to state that Mr. Gandhi was the one man who had made India known to the world. There was something in this which was at once bellicose and apologetic—something which seemed to indicate that there was in Mr. Patel's mind a sense of misgiving. We think that Mr. Gandhi made a mistake in allowing himself to be photographed in such circumstances, for both in America and in Great Britain quite 99 per cent of the millions who have seen this film have not been educated up to that high degree of philosophy which is Mr. Gandhi's. Without this philosophy there is something indecorous in too great a display of the body, and Mr. Gandhi would have done well had he merely covered his shoulders with khaddar. When he goes to London he should keep this in mind. In the interim, it would be as well if he were specially to pose for photographs which could be utilised for the purposes of publicity all over the world. Anyone who saw the late Pundit Motilal Nehru sweep into the Legislative Assembly in his robes of khaddar could not but agree that there was something majestic and really dignified in that which goes to make India's national garb. Mr. Goswami is another who can wear khaddar with effect, and who, photographically, can uphold that dignity which is assuredly India's.

The Churchillians and the enemies of Mr. Gandhi have seized upon his pictorial representations as an easy means of providing cartoonistic humour. The film issued by British Movietone News will do nothing to dispel in Great Britain or America any of the impressions previously made by these mischievous yet devilishly clever gentlemen of the pencil. There are circumstances in which to remain gloriously aloof is to perform a disservice to one's country and to one's interests. It is not for us or for anyone to dictate how any particular person should garb himself, but Mr. Gandhi is rather more than a person. He is a figure, representative of India, and India to the outer world should not be shewn as she has been in the film in question. We do not for one moment suggest that there is anything derogatory in Mr. Gandhi or anyone else attiring themselves merely in a dhoti, but we do maintain that there is such a thing as world opinion. And this opinion is all too frequently antagonised by small things. There is no leader in history who has disdained that dignity which goes with raiment. If Mr. Gandhi is really to represent India he must in his own and in his country's interests forget that which is prompted by his own secular opinions and appear, not as something mystical or closely akin to nature but as a figurehead disseminating an appeal not only to his own particular followers but to well-wishers the world over:—"C. and M. Gazette."

"FRONTIER GANDHI" IN BARODA

Straight Question To Muslims

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, June 19.

His Highness the Gaekwar has made Baroda City into a separate Prant, and has appointed Mr. Savant, the Municipal Commissioner, as the first City. Suba. Perhaps the idea is to make Baroda city an independent unit with a Major at the head. But it is frequently alleged that the Government is not liberal enough to recognize the proper place of the people in the administration in spite of the fact that there are able men in the Baroda Municipality. It is painful to note, that the Subaship may after all go to a Government officer of the Naib-Suba Grade. It is freely stated that it would be impossible for one man to work both as a Municipal Commissioner, and as a City Suba.

"FRONTIER GANDHI'S" BOLD FRONT

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Sjt. Davidas Gandhi visited Baroda to-day. They arrived in the morning and were put up with Abbas Bapu. The "Frontier Gandhi" attended the Juma Masjid in the afternoon and had a heart-to-heart talk with the Mahomedans. A public lecture was arranged, near the Khanderao market, where the distinguished visitor strongly pleaded for unity. He put Mahomedans a straight question whether India was not their country? If they believed that they ever to remain in India as brethren of the Hindus, they should join the fight in great numbers.

He said: "Islam is an embodiment of liberty, Islam lives for Freedom of the people; Islam fought against the oppression of the oppressors in order to liberate the world and the weak. Real Muslims ought to be in the forefront of the fight for liberation."

It behoved both Hindus and Mahomedans to be ready, either for peace after an honourable settlement in the Round Table Conference, or for a very strenuous struggle for independence.

RECONSTRUCTION OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC LIFE

The "Swarajya" writes:—

The presidential address of Mr. S. A. Brelvi at the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference recommands attention for the arresting picture of economic reconstruction which it presents as one of the prime necessities of the moment. Mr. Brelvi sounds a note of protest against this inequitable distribution which has poisoned the springs of life for nearly 99 per cent. of the world's workers, and released forces of discontent, disappointment and despair which are gaining in intensity day by day and have come to sap the very foundations of the existing social and economic structure. Unless one chooses to shut one's eyes to what is transparently patent, it must be admitted that the capitalist system which now rules the economic world has established a reign of crushing poverty for millions of people and deprived them even of the security necessary for decent existence. There can be no more fascinating work for genuine public spirit and philanthropy than the abolition of poverty. Mr. Brelvi envisages a state of reconstructed economic life where there should be ample bread for the millions, no poverty and, the economic system is to be humanised and so transmuted that the means of production should be controlled in the interest of the community instead of individuals. The hopes of all the millions of the poor and the suffering who are driven to the verge of economic collapse by the pressure of capitalism will now rally round the banner of Socialism raised by Mr. Brelvi, and we have no doubt that the resulting impetus will prove the most powerful element in the reconstruction of our social and political life that has become an imperative necessity at the present moment.

FIVE MEN ARRESTED

Sequel To Cawnpore Outrage

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, June 21.

Much sensation still prevails in business circles of Cawnpore due to the fatal terroristic outrage last night near Kahu Mothi, when a Munim of the firm of Rambhajan Lachminarain named Durgadin was shot dead with a bullet wounding him in his left side of the chest. Details so far ascertained go to show that three men in white kurtas and dhoties went to the said shop where the munim was checking his daily accounts and had his change bag in his hand. One of the men snatched the bag from his hands and ran away. The Munim chased him calling out his servant for help. No sooner had he called, than the man with the bag shot at him killing him instantly. There was no other man in the shop. The market in the vicinity was immediately closed. The police reached the spot very soon. On going through the day's accounts, it was found that the bag contained only Rs. 97-10. Five men were arrested late last night in a prostitute's house in this connection.

Sir Shadi Lal Chief Justice Lahore High Court has arrived in Simla and is staying at Barnes Courts as guest of Governor of Punjab.—A. P.

During his recent extensive tour Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru got thundering receptions even in Indian States, such as Hyderabad and Mysore. Our photo shows him being ovated by a large crowd in Bangalore.

"Rio Rita" now shown at the Globe Talkies.

Nissar and Kajjanbai in "Shirin Farhad" going stronger, is running for a fourth week at Wellington.

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